The New-York Times.

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ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Probable Evacuation of Culpepper by the Rebels.

Contradictory Reports About Jackson.

He is Said to be at Chester Gap with Forty Thousand Men.

He is Also Said to be Between Winchester and Harper's Ferry.

Gen. McClellan Ready for Him at Either Point.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

A rebel brigade, which has for several days been encamping near Middleburg, left Jefferson this morning for Culpepper. Gen. Pleasonton's Cavalry drove their rear guard from Jefferson.

There are indications that the rebels are about evacuating Culpepper.

Jackson is said to be still hovering about Chester Gap, with not over 40,000 men under his command. We have a force on his front which prevents his coming down on this side.

All is quiet here to-night.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Nov. 14.

A special correspondent to the American, dated Harper's Ferry, to-day, says it is believed there that Jackson is between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. Parties from Winchester and our scouts report that Jackson passed through Winchester on Monday, and that Gen. Ewell followed him on Tuesday. Skirmishing between our pickets and those of the rebels has been renewed during the past few days, and three of the First Maryland Cavalry have been captured.

Gen. Stuart, who commands at the Ferry, is fully aware of the position of affairs, and has a sufficient force.

The rebel cavalry scouts are still said to be on this side of the Blue Ridge, but beyond picking up stragglers and capturing a few citizens' wagons, have accomplished nothing.

JACKSON MARCHING ON CUMBERLAND.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

Lieut. Bonner, of the Staff of the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, was captured to-day by Col. Faunt-Le-Roy while visiting his family near Leesburgh. He says Jackson will be in Cumberland within twenty-four hours. Similar rumors of Jackson's movements are received from Harper's Ferry.

LETTERS FROM WARRENTON.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad in Good Order—A Depot for Supplies at Warrenton—Stories of Contrabands—Concentrating in Front—The Recent Dash at Fredericksburgh, &c.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Va., Nov. 10, 1862.

The Orange and Alexandria railroad is now in complete running order to the Rappahannock Station, ten miles from this place; also, the Warrenton road to the town of Warrenton, nine miles beyond this point to the right, and the headquarters of Gen. Burnside. The first train of cars which have passed over the road between Manassas Junction and this place, bore the vanguard of our troops. Came up to-day, the engine panting on to Warrenton without molestation or discovering any traces of rebel troops along the route. The whole had repaired the road as far as Rappahannock, removing the old rails which they had previously torn up in order to force our cars off, and substituting new ones, leaving but two bridges down, which, it is believed, will be rebuilt to render the road as perfect and substantial as ever. Commissary stores and forage will begin to be forwarded over the road in earnest, and preparations are already being made for the establishment of an extensive depot for military stores at this place. Gen. Wm. Buckner, the brave and efficient commander of the Kilpatrick-Dahlgren expedition, has taken command of the First, and under his supervision, no stone will be left unturned, the connecting country will be left unguarded. The selection of this officer is an admirable one, and certainly the place with an abundance of cavalry. The road is thoroughly guarded from Washington Division the entire distance from Alexandria to this place. From appearances, it is judged that but very few rebel troops have occupied the country between Warrenton and Alexandria since the evacuation of this place by our troops last August, and few and contradictory rumors seem to have been circulated by them, while the few inhabitants remaining in this vicinity affirm that none but rebel scouts have been seen in the neighborhood. Our troops, although encamping within the vicinity of the late severe engagements, were in the most cheerful spirits, and experienced but very slight ill effects.

NOV. 11.—This morning two contrabands from Orange Court-House have just been conducted into camp by our pickets. They left that place according to a couple of newspaper stories of a very type, last Wednesday morning, and have been ever since making their way in this direction. They were dressed in school uniforms of cavalry pattern. They report that Toombs' and Anderson's brigades were there, arriving at Gordonsville the Sunday previous from Winchester, by way of Staunton. One of them was the Adjutant's servant of the First Georgia Regiment, regulars. They were both armed in the power part of this county. They report that Gen. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, as they call him, has gone to Richmond. They saw him get on the cars a week ago yesterday, at Gordonsville. The idea in circulation in our papers that we were to bag the forces of Lee at Winchester, when they were in reality far on the rear of the Shenandoah, more than a week ago, appears a little strange.

These contrabands crossed the Rappahannock at Rixey Ford, twenty miles below Rappahannock Station. They saw not a single picket of the rebels this side of Rixey Ford, and the rebel pickets, which until within a few days have been posted between that point and Rappahannock Station, have been withdrawn, and that in consequence of the approximate our forces in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs.

Yesterday a small party of cavalry went on a reconnoissance in the direction of Rappahannock Station, and met, three miles this side of the Station, some our pickets from the two regiments now at that place, the one a cavalry and the other infantry, Gen. Ferry having taken possession of that post on Sunday. A telegraph operator went forward from this place yesterday afternoon, and at 10 o'clock P. M. telegraphed that the enemy's camp fires were observed across the Rappahannock and to the right, and apprehended that Ferry's force would be shelled before morning. This morning heavy cannonading is heard in that direction, after rather distant. It is now quite apparent that the enemy certainly this side the Rappahannock is clear of rebels, unless a few guerrillas still remain secreted in the woods.

Last Friday, Col. Lazear, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, met with quite what is considerably more of a disaster, inasmuch as he came with an equal number of Indiana Cavalry to encounter the rebels on things at Fredericksburgh, and resulting the Rappahannock at Falmouth, a short distance this side of Fredericksburgh. These they found in force, and had to fall back, after several hours fighting, in which, of course, there were many killed on both sides. These pickets, in their retreat, even forced some of them across the river in their haste before they were fully aware of their mistake. Others of the party, on the mountains, crossed a ford a short distance above. The Colonel passed half his men on the north bank of the river. Arriving at Fredericksburgh he found about 120 of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry scattered about the city in various directions, some at their breakfast, their horses in one place and they in another. The balance of the regiment was doing picket duty between that city and Richmond, and up the north bank of the Rappahannock, being relieved every three days.

The Colonel first charged entirely through the city with his small force of forty men, and then back and forth through the streets in all directions, whenever he could see a few of the enemy assembling, crying out "Bring up the artillery," and striking terror and dismay among both troops and inhabitants, and scattering them in all directions. The surprise was perfect and eminently successful. It appears from the statement of one of the prisoners taken, that the rebels had often raised the cry of "The Yankees are coming!" in order to see how quickly their forces could be assembled, and now they regarded the alarm as a repetition of former exercise, and did not believe in the fact until the "Yankees" were really among them. At one time, our little force of forty had sixty of the enemy disarmed and under his control, but in the general melée some of them broke and ran. He succeeded, however, in capturing twenty-nine of them and twenty horses, which he brought off, together with two cart-loads of smooth-bore ordnance, which, at the time, happened to be passing through the streets. Some of this cloth, after getting well clear of the city, (he was not followed by the army,) he had cut up and given to the rebels for blankets, and the balance he distributed among his brave boys who had so gallantly charged upon the enemy. He had reached by the barracks on entering the city, and by the time he had sufficiently secured the town, quite a force of the enemy was drawn up at that point to prevent his egress. But the Colonel, as wise as brave, bore off in another direction with his captives and booty, and safely crossed a ford further up. They arrived at this place about 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

Among the prisoners I noticed one sixty-two years old, a hale and hearty-looking fellow, a substitute, he said, in place of his youngest son, some twenty years old, and sick. He claimed that he had still two sons in the rebel service. There appeared to be more light in him than in all the rest. He, too, was provided with a blanket from the seceeh government cloth before referred to, and which he said was selling in Fredericksburgh at $13 per yard. It is composed of cotton two parts to one part wool, and is very shoddy stuff.

This Fifteenth Virginia Regiment has been in service only one month, and six companies of it were raised in this (Fauquier) county. We had one man killed and two wounded. A flag of truce was subsequently sent back after them. The exact loss of the enemy is not known, but the prisoners acknowledge that several of their men were killed.

Gen. McClellan passed through here at noon to-day, en route for Washington, and was received with the customary military honors. ARGUS.

Arrival of Gen. Hooker—Resting of Gen. Ferry, and his Address—Confidence and Good Feeling Increasing in the Army.

WARRENTON, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

The chief event of interest to-day is the arrival of Maj.-Gen. Hooker, who takes command of the Fifth Army Corps, just vacated by the recall of Gen. Fitz John Porter. No man, next to Gen. Burnside himself, carries with him more truly the heart of the army, or inspires more genuine enthusiasm. There is everywhere a manifestation of sincere pleasure at his recovery and return to the army. No event, under the circumstances, could more effectually reassure and encourage the troops.

Gen. Porter's address to his command, in taking leave, is sent herewith. It deals mostly with matters personal to the staff, and recites the achievements of the past. Like the leave-taking of Gen. McClellan, the country will hardly fail to notice in it the absence of all mention of the successor in command. The last paragraph is the test, and is timely. A similar exhortation to duty and patriotism would not have been amiss in the address of the retiring chief of the army, where there has been so much of open and mutinous opposition to the orders of the President. The malcontents having mostly retired, however, affairs are becoming more quiet, and the prediction, uttered by various men warning the budgets of office, that "the country had gone to the d—l," "that the soldiers would revolt," etc., are happily proving fallacious. Confidence and good feeling are fast increasing. Under the new leadership the country may look with confidence for new energy to be blended into the conduct of affairs.

The railroad is in good running order, and the necessary supplies are fast coming forward. E. S.

The Visit of Gens. Halleck and Meigs—Work the Order of the Day—The Prince de Joinville Corrected—A Reconnoissance, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Gen. Halleck and United States Quartermaster Meigs came up from Washington by special train yesterday afternoon, and held an interview with Gen. Burnside at the Warren Green Hotel. They have returned again. What the nature of their business was may be surmised, but the particular topics discussed during the conference remain a secret. Twenty Generals of the army, including two or three Major-Generals, called at headquarters yesterday. A large amount of army, circumstance and state, which attached upon the late regime have disappeared, and officers of the various staffs seem to find plenty of employment for their spare time. Novel reading, political discussions, "Euchre" and long runs at favorite moorchasses will be exchanged for more active and useful employments. So mote it be. The country's time is precious.

The Prince de Joinville, who, I observed, left camp to the business of a reporter, does an act of injustice, and misstates fact, in giving to "WARREN" the credit of having organized the Fifth New-York Zouaves. Every one at all familiar with the early history of the volunteer regiments raised in New-York, remembers that Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) Duryea organized that regiment and placed it in the field—one of the best, if not the most perfect, organizations which New-York sent to the war. Lieut.-Col. Warren had nothing to do with the regiment, I learn, until it arrived at Fortress Monroe. The Prince, of course, will stand corrected on this little matter of history, which is only an act of justice to one of the best soldiers of the Union army. I am informed there are now over seven hundred officers, from Major-Generals down to Lieutenants, in the Union army, who have come from the National Guard of New-York—Gen. Burnside's old and favorite regiment.

A reconnoissance around the flank and rear of the army has just been made by Col. Duryea commanding the Sixth New-York Cavalry, with four officers of his regiment attached to headquarters. The object was to ascertain if any force of the enemy had got possession of points in their vicinity. He marched from Gainesville to Barbour's Cross-roads, where he established his headquarters, and sent scouts to the neighborhood of Chester Gap and Markham, near Manassas Gap, and on the several roads leading toward the ridge. He returned at daylight, without finding any trace of the enemy. A party sent, at daylight, to Sandy Hook, ascertained that six hundred rebel cavalry had entered that place the day previous. Part of the command then proceeded to Markham, where they found a surgeon and twenty men of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who had been paroled the day before by an officer of the Second Virginia Cavalry. They drove the rebel pickets from the town and captured one of the Seventh Virginia, and then proceeded through Piedmont and Rectortown to Salem. The rest of the command advanced by the cross roads from Barbours to Salem, meeting none but straggling guerrillas, who fled at their approach. The party returned to Warrenton old Rappahannock Mountain. The reconnoissance demonstrated that there was but two regiments of rebel cavalry on this side of the ridge to the north and east of Chester Gap, and no infantry or artillery. Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet. E. S.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

THE TEMPER OF THE ARMY.

Advices from the TIMES' correspondents at Warrenton give encouraging accounts of the condition and temper of the army. One General officer, however, noted for intemperate habits, brilliant oratorical powers, lack of military qualities, and devotion to Gen. McClellan, has used insulting language to Gen. Burnside, for which he has as yet not been punished.

THE MAINE REGIMENTS IN FRONT.

Gov. Washburn returned this evening from a visit to the Maine regiments in front, and reports the best state of feeling, and great confidence in Gen. Burnside.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Senator Wilson goes to Warrenton to-morrow, to visit the Massachusetts troops and ascertain their condition and wants.

RUMORS ABOUT JACKSON.

Deserters from the rebels report Jackson to be marching with seventy-five thousand men on Cumberland. The report is discredited here, especially as regards his force. He is undoubtedly in the Shenandoah Valley or further west, while Lee is believed to have his headquarters at Culpepper.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

A voluminous report of the diplomatic correspondence arising out of the rebellion, by Secretary Seward, will be presented to Congress on the opening of the session.

OFFICERS IN KENTUCKY TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Information having been received by the War Department that certain military commanders in Kentucky have, in violation of the act of Congress, been returning fugitive slaves from within our lines to loyal as well as rebel masters, the Secretary of War has ordered the report of alleged transactions to be made to the War Department, in order that officers thus violating the laws of the United States may be duly punished.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. Fremont arrived to-day, and has taken rooms at No. 283 E-street.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

It is confidently asserted by the friends of Judge Usher, present Assistant Secretary of the Interior, that he will succeed to the Department upon the resignation of its present head. It is even asserted that the President has promised to appoint him in case of a vacancy.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS POSTPONED.

In consequence of the difficulty in finding proper officers unemployed to constitute the Military Commissions to investigate the charges against Gen. Buell, Gen. Fitz John Porter, and other prominent commanders, accused of grave misdemeanors, it is understood that these trials are for the present postponed. This news, if true, will be received by the country with feelings far opposite of satisfaction. The public good, no less than justice, demands that these pending investigations be made.

EXEMPTED RIGHTS OF ROCK ISLAND.

A number of squatters, having recently made application to the General Land Office to be allowed preemption rights of settlement on Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, the Secretary of the Interior referred to the Attorney-General the question whether the island was a part of the public land, subject to the preemption laws. The Attorney-General has rendered an elaborate opinion, in which he holds that Rock Island, having been reserved out of the public lands by the Executive for military purposes under the authority of the act of 1807, is not subject to preemption or sale under the General Land Laws of the United States, and that the alleged relinquishment of the reservation by the War Department in 1845 was without authority, and, therefore, did not operate to restore the island to the mass of the public lands—the power to relinquish a military reservation belonging not to the Executive, but to Congress. Besides the importance in asserting the rights of the Government to an island so valuable for military purposes, this opinion contains an interesting discussion of the limitations of Executive power.

THE STORIES OF DISAFFECTION.

The statements sent from this city lately to a New-York journal and published in regard to disaffection in the army of the Potomac, have been regarded as so injurious to the cause and so dangerous of the arrest of the parties responsible for their appearance. They attack alike the loyalty of the army and the courtesy of Gen. Burnside to whom their authors profess to be friendly.

RECENT REBEL CAVALRY.

The Pioneer, which arrived at the Navy-Yard yesterday, brought up six men captured while attempting to convey goods across the river into Virginia. They were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S STAFF.

The general Staff of the Army of the South (Ninth Army Corps) will consist of the following officers:

Lieut.-Col. Thos. S. Harrison, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Maj. Edward W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Lewis R. Bailey, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Ewell, Chief Quartermaster.

Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. Thompson, Depôt Commissary.

Maj. Orlando Scott, Judge-Advocate.

Surgeon Chas. H. Crane, Medical Director.

Lieut. Horace Porter, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Jackson, Chief of Artillery.

Maj. Edward W. Wright, Senior Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. S. M. Bunkum, Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. Arthur Bickham, Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. Valentine Mott, Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. Dole, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Chas. H. Rep, Aide-de-Camp.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER PARDON.

Col. Rosecrans, Provost-Marshal General of the Eleventh Army Corps, sent in yesterday from Gainesville a man named Parson Kemp, resisting near Bull Run Railroad bridge. He is charged with being one of the party who lately placed obstructions upon the railroad near that point, causing the train to be thrown off the track and his capture by the rebels. He was sent to the Old Capitol Prison, along with two prisoners of war, who were sent in from the same place.

GUARDING THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Gen. Fitz has distributed a regiment of mounted men upon the plains, especially such portions as have been reported to be infested with hostile Indian bands, and hereafter there can be no doubt about the safety of the route between the river and California.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN QUESTION.

Great excitement exists in Minnesota, according to official accounts received here, in consequence of the determination of the President not to inflict capital punishment on the guilty Indians there, except in the cases of the ringleaders. The exasperation of the people, smarting under the effect of the late outrages, is very great, and it is not impossible that serious difficulties may yet result from this cause.

FRAUDS IN TREASURY NOTES, ETC.

A Committee of Investigation is expected to be appointed immediately on the reassembling of Congress, in consequence of allegations of gross frauds perpetrated in the manufacture of Treasury Notes and Postal Currency bills.

THE CITY REVENUE.

A loan of $1,000,000 was made to-day by Gen. Hooker of the defenses of the city east of the Potomac.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

All the rebel prisoners now confined in the Old Capitol Prison, including a hundred and thirty brought in to-day, will be sent to Aiken's Landing to be exchanged.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP AGAIN.

Distressing reports of the condition of the convalescent camp near Alexandria, again begin to reach us. It is said to be in horrible condition—the sick lying in tents on the ground, without even straw for beds or blankets for covering. Convalescents are sent here immediately on being discharged from the hospitals, and their circumstances are such as directly to invite relapses and a speedy return.

GEN. GORMAN.

Gen. Gorman has not been relieved of his command, but is here on leave of absence.

HOSPITAL DELIVERY.

Five hundred patients were sent from hospitals here Wednesday, to Philadelphia.

GEN. GROVER.

This officer has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and will be ordered South.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

Several hundred contrabands arrived here yesterday from Fortress Monroe. They were sent to "Camp Contraband," where they will be provided for until places can be found for them.

MEDICAL CHANGES.

Surgeon Lane, Medical Purveyor here, is relieved, and Medical Storekeeper Henry Jenness detailed as Acting Purveyor.

The resignation of Surgeon Jaen Kent, United States Volunteers, is accepted, in order to enable him to accept the appointment of Surgeon-General of the State of Pennsylvania.

Surgeon B. Pierce, United States Volunteers, has been detailed for duty at Smithburg, Md., to examine draft militia.

Surgeon J. F. X. Blake, United States Volunteers, has been ordered to report to Gen. Wool, at Norfolk, Va.

GOODS FOR THE INDIANS.

Proposals for $300,000 worth of goods for supplying the Indians under treaty regulations, will be advertised for in a few days by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Much curiosity is manifested to ascertain the purport of the recent interview between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward. The desire is not at present likely to be gratified. But enough is known to warrant the statement that nothing whatever of an official character has been received from England or any other European Power, even indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in connection with the recognition of Southern independence.

THE AFFAIR ON HERSHEL'S CAMP.

The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army in this city:

CINCINNATI, Headquarters, Nov. 12, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. Kelly on the 10th inst. attacked Col. Jessee's camp, eighteen miles south of Moorefield, Hardy County, Va., routed him completely, killing and wounding many and capturing his camp, fifty wagons, a quantity of arms, and a large number of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, &c. The rebels were entirely dispersed, and fled to the mountains.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General Commanding.

PRISONERS FROM THE FRONT.

This morning one hundred and thirty-six rebel prisoners were brought in this city under the charge of Capt. W. P. Gaskill, and the two companies of the Second District of Columbia Regiment, recently reported captured. These prisoners have all been taken within the past few days in and about Warrenton. Included in the number are one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels, seven Surgeons, two Captains, and three Second Lieutenants. They were all escorted to the Provost-Marshal's office, with the view of effecting their immediate exchange.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM IOWA.

Iowa is the first State to come to the General Land Office official notice, which was received yesterday, of her acceptance of the proportion of the lands appropriated, during the last session of Congress, for the benefit of all the States in the Union, of 30,000 acres for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

POST-OFFICE CONTRACTS.

The Post-office Department, to-day, awarded the contracts for carrying the following named mails out of the Cascade Mountains in N. Lewis: A. Meyers, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, who: Routes from Walla Walla to Colville; from Walla Walla to Bitter Root Valley, and from Walla Walla and Lewiston, to Placer City, and Florence and Rio Grande. The amount allowed for these services is $96,000. The routes pass through rich and attractive gold mining regions. It is estimated that 20,000 persons are now at work in the gold districts in Washington Territory, east of the Cascade Range, and they will be accommodated in mail facilities by the contract.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: All life insurance policies are subject to stamp duty. Where the policy provides, that annual is to pay a certain sum annually or at other stated period, receipts for such payments are not subject to stamp duty. If the policy be forfeited by limitation, or by non-fulfilment of the conditions of the contract, the renewal or revival of the policy, in whatever form made, will be subject to stamp tax. Permits or agreements, by which the terms of a policy are waived or changed, in any respect, are subject to stamp or agreements.

NO REPORT TO GEN. BANKS.

Gens. Ayres and Grover are relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. Banks.

PRIZE MONEY.

The prize money in the cases of captured vessels by the navy, is paid by the Navy Agent at Washington as soon as the prize list relating to any vessel is prepared, and the money ready for distribution. Due notice will be given by the Navy Agent in the newspapers.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that parties using revenue stamps may cancel the same by stamping upon it their initials, with the date, in lieu of writing upon them, as heretofore.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting-Assistant Paymaster Farnham has been ordered to the steam gunboat Penobscot.

Acting-Master Isaac D. Seymour has been detached from the Wachusett and ordered to the iron-clad Monitor Galena.

Acting-Master Benjamin W. Loring has been detached from the Galena and ordered to the Wachusett.

A COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfeit "ones" on the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, are in circulation here.

APPLICATIONS FOR ENTRY.

Applications for the entry of goods unaccompanied by a consular certificate must be made to collectors, and not to the Treasury Department direct. Importers, by neglecting this course, will save several days' delay.

FIRES OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Files of Charleston papers from the first till the 6th inst., inclusive, have been received. They contain nothing of special interest.

Havana Cuba, with his Brigade, had been ordered to report to Beauregard at Charleston.

A sale of 40 negroes, principally women and children, averaged $800 each.

Complaints are made of attempts under cover of authority, to rob free negroes of their blankets and carpets.

The Mercury says the South should not encourage their emigration as to resignation.

The Courier discusses the evils of peace, remarking, in conclusion: "If we permit them to impose upon us, the Yankees will do us infinitely greater injury, after the war has terminated, than they can do us while the conflict is going on."

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Two of Gen. McClellan's Staff Officers Taken to Washington.

OTHER ARRESTS PROBABLE.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 14.

Lieut.-Colonels A. P. Colburn and J. C. Duane, of the Engineer Corps, both belonging to the Staff of Gen. McClellan, were sent to Washington this morning, under arrest.

It is said that the orders were received by an officer of the United States Army in this city, and that the persons named repaired of course to Washington to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

A report prevails here that other members of Gen. McClellan's staff are to be put under ban.

The charges against them are unknown.

A large number of the citizens of Trenton and others are paying their respects this morning, to the recent Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The State-street House is thronged with persons anxious to greet him, despite his wish to remain perfectly quiet.

A deputation is on its way from Philadelphia to pay him their respects.

From Toronto.

BURNING OF THE ROSSIN HOUSE—A NUMBER OF LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 14.

The Rossin House, the largest hotel in Canada, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with all the stores and shops in the building.

A number of persons are supposed to be lost, including a man named Gaskin, and one or two soldiers who were assisting in removing the furniture.

The guests were all saved.

The loss is very heavy.

The hotel is insured for $60,000.

COMPLIMENTARY OVATION TO GEN. BANKS.—Numerous citizens and friends of Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, similarly having expressed a desire to testify to him their high appreciation of his services in the cause of our country, in the counsels of the nation, as well as in the field, the General was requested to name a day when they could do so without detriment to his public duties. Gen. Banks was pleased to name Wednesday next, and a meeting will be held at the Astor House this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when a Committee will be formed to carry out in an appropriate manner the arrangements for a grand reception. The gentlemen most active in this commendatory movement are our most distinguished literary, judicial and military citizens, who hereby cordially invite all persons wishing to do honor to our distinguished Statesman-General to meet with them this afternoon. GARIBALDI'S full Band has been engaged for the occasion, and the reception will take place in the large dining hall of the Astor, which will be tastefully and appropriately ornamented for the occasion. It will afford an opportunity for the many hundreds of our citizens who have not had time to pay their respects to the General on his return to city prior to his leaving for more important duty, where the reception may probably be of a more, but not of a cordial nature.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Indications of English Sentiment on the American Question.

THE CONDITION OF GARIBALDI.

Resolution of the Great Powers Not to Interfere in Greece.

COTTON GOING UP AGAIN.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, passed Cape Canseau on the 24 instant, arrived at this port at half past four o'clock last night. She sailed two days later than those already received.

The Europa has twenty-two passengers for this port in specie.

The steamship Persia, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, and at Liverpool at ten minutes to one o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant.

The ship Jupiter, from New-York for Antwerp, reports that she was spoken by an Iron Commodore privateer steamer off Beachy Head.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers have very little to say on American affairs.

The London Times draws attention to the increase of the American navy, and says the rebels can refuse the Federals the credit of resolution and constancy in spite of their defeats and disasters. It is certainly not the game which everybody was sure he was playing also. It then discusses the naval efforts which have been made, and says that, taken the whole, the new Federal navy has been designed with an promptitude and completeness in which that it is hardly safe to draw any general inference for example. The Northerners wanted a fleet not to encounter the fleet of the enemy, but to hold on the Indians, and keep possession of our navigable rivers. They required gunboats for the navigation of the rivers, and fortlets to outprotect with their guns. These calculations of position they not only fulfilled but exceeded without an hour's delay, and the world certainly does them credit, as it has indeed from them serious. Meanwhile, however, by frequent piecemeals, their squadrons can hardly be regarded as effective, unless we are to presume that contractors have expended upon their service a large amount of superfluous pains. We can do no further than to note only what the Americans have done, but for this we can much, by pressing into the service every species of craft, and using every building yard to supply deficiencies or scarcity. We could, very soon probably, by a considerable figure, the number of ships we have in commission, and their quality would remain much the same as they are at present.

Prof. Cairnes had been lecturing at Dublin on the present American Revolution. He holds that the success of the North means if not immediate emancipation, at least the immediate arrest and ultimate extinction of Slavery, while the success of the South means the establishment of Slavery on a broader and firmer basis.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was present. Prof. Cairnes was greeted and moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He deeply deplored the civil war raging in America, and lamented the neutrality of the British Government.

The celebrated Debating Club of the Cambridge University, "The Union," had been engaged for two evenings in discussing the American question. The question put was in effect as follows: "That the cause of the North is the cause of human progress." The proposition was negatived by a vote and hundred and seventeen to thirty-three. It was noticed that the eldest son of Earl Russell spoke against the proposition.

Mr. Bernard, M. P., in a speech at a public banquet, had denounced American democracy and the Northern States in the strongest terms.

Earl Russell, in reply to the City of London, had both Commissions, had stated that the only reason he could properly use to obtain the recognition of the French troops from Rome consisted in asking friendly representations to the Government of the French Empire. He added that such representations had not been wanting on the part of the British Government, and that similar representations should be made whenever it might seem necessary or expedient to make them.

The Duke of Marmorale was suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

The Great Exhibition was to close the day the Europa left Liverpool. There was to be no demonstration, but the great choir of the Sacred Harmonic Society would play the national anthem, "God Save the Queen." Contributions may, the receipts fell a little short of $7,000. The total number of visitors who have visited the Exhibition, of 1862, being over six millions. It is reported that the commissioners will have a very trying, distressing.

The Queen commenced holding a Privy Council on the 1st inst.

The Army and Navy Gazette says orders have been issued will be tendered upon the prince of Wales right of claiming his majority.

FRANCE.

La France believes that Christian Bunsen has engaged to Bunsen on L'Etang has complained of the Turin Cabinet in the election of Gen. Dunoyer having been addressed to France, and that the conclusion was well received by the French Government. It is asserted that France will actively rely of the circular.

The Paris Bourse closed firm with an improving tendency on the 31st of October. The Rente were quoted at 70f. 90c.

ITALY.

At a consultation at Spezzia touching the wound of Garibaldi, seventeen surgeons were present. An examination of the wound was made with the finger and probe, which caused much suffering to the patient, who bore it resolutely. The surgeons found it impossible to find the ball, but came to the opinion that it was still in the wound. A repetition of the examination will be impossible to consider the question of the projectile, and to show of its extraction if possible, without serious injury. The general state of Garibaldi's health is satisfactory, and it is

[illegible] that no important surgical operation will be undertaken.

SPAIN.

The meeting of the Cortes has been fixed for the 1st of December.

The Marquis of Duero is the Government candidate for the Presidency of the Senate.

RUSSIA.

The Government has discovered a central revolutionary committee at Warsaw, under the Presidency of Gen. Mierosławski. The principal aim of the [illegible] is to obtain regularly imposed taxes for revolutionary purposes.

GREECE.

[illegible] for Greece have fixed for the 10th of [illegible].

[illegible] says an understanding between France, England and Russia has deprived Grecian affairs of their importance for the moment, and that each Power wishes to respect the Treaty of 1856.

[illegible] the departure of the French fleet for Greece has been delayed by reason of the [illegible] by the three great Powers, who have resolved to apply the principle of non-intervention throughout.

The Provisional Government of Greece, formed [illegible] Rhodes, Thessaly and Epirus, will be confirmed in Greece.

CHINA.

The [illegible] Mission is unfavorably reported the progress of war by the Chinese authorities, until the arrival of the three great Powers that the treaty stipulations will be complied to Greece.

[illegible] was sent to Tien-Kan, which seized all the [illegible] and junks, and the Custom-House officials, releasing at the same time all the men detained.

A dispatch of Earl Russell's approves of the measures taken.

BRAZIL.

Additional advices by the Brazil mail contain the announcement of the death of Senor Lopez, President of Paraguay. His son, Francisco Lopez, provisionally fills the vacancy caused by his father's death.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 27.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived [illegible] on the 26th inst. from the America.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The Paris Bourse was closed on the 1st inst.

There is no political news of importance to-day.

The *Globe* says that the English Cabinet will probably give a speedy expression to its views concerning the [illegible] of the *Alabama*.

Commercial News by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 1.

COTTON.—The regular weekly report was forwarded by the *Niagara*, (intercepted off Cape Race.)

The Manchester Market is heavy, and prices still declining.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., HUTTON, ATTYA & CO., and WAKEFIELD & CO., report: Flour quiet, but steady; Wheat [illegible] 1d. lower; Red Western, 8s. 6d@10s. 1d.; [illegible] 9d.; White Western, 10s. 6d@11s. 3d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d@12s. 3d. Corn [illegible] 6d. lower. Oats [illegible] 9d. White, 3s. 3d. Peas [illegible] 6d. lower.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues active. Beef quiet but steady. Pork inactive and nominal. Bacon [illegible] 6d. lower. Lard [illegible] 6d. lower. Tallow very dull and 6d. @1s. lower; [illegible] 6d.

PETROLEUM.—The *Bankers' Circular* reports: Refined [illegible] Pots, 32s. 6d.; Pearls, 32s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 40s. Rosin, 4s. 6d@5s. Spirits Turpentine dull and nominal. Sugar quiet but steady. Rice quiet but steady. Coal Oil firm at 2s. Linseed Oil easier; sales at 41s. 6d@42s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

BARNARD'S Circular reports Consols opened [illegible] and closed [illegible] for money. Sugar quiet. Tea [illegible] Rice inactive and drooping. Tallow [illegible] 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 32s. Rosin inactive, at 20s. for Common. Linseed heavy [illegible] 41s. Brown. Linseed Cake tending to advance. Cotton Oil quiet, at 41s. @41s. 3d.

[illegible] report Rice inactive. Pork quiet. [illegible] steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARNES'S Circular reports the market for American Securities very dull, but [illegible] Stocks and Bonds are firm. Illinois Five [illegible] Illinois Centrals, 44½@45¾; Illinois Sixes, [illegible]; U. S. Fives, 62@65; Massachusetts Fives, 99; Maryland Fives, 70; Pennsylvania Fives, stock, 85@[illegible]; Virginia Sixes, [illegible]

Consols closed on Friday at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 31st of October were firmer, having recovered from the depressing effect of the unusually large advance of one per cent. in the Bank's rate of discount. There are rumors of a new loan amounting to £3,000,000 being asked for by the Ottoman Government. The demand for discount is rather lighter.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 1—Evening.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 7,000 bales. The market closed buoyant and prices have advanced ¼d. for American, near the late depressed quotations, and ¼d@½d. for Surats. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1.

The Stock Exchange has been closed to-day in consequence of the usual half-yearly balance of accounts at the bank.

HAVRE, Thursday, Oct. 30.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 10,000 bales. Market [illegible] 50c@1c. cheaper.

The Iron-Clads at Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has the following particulars regarding the new iron gunboats of the Navy Department which are building near that city:

They will have a length of one hundred and seventy-two feet, with fifty feet breadth of beam, and seven feet depth of hold. In appearance, when finished, they will differ materially from any war vessel afloat. After looking at the plans, as drawn by Mr. GUTHRIE, we should say that were one of our [illegible] to come up against a little battery on the bank, and there covered with a mud fleet, through which we will suppose the naval *Monitor* turret protruding, it would not be a bad representation of what these but [illegible] would be. The sides will not be [illegible] perpendicular, but will have a slope, and the depth of hold will, of course, be greater; but in other respects the resemblance will be found a good one, [illegible] to the eye. The bottom will be flat, and the hull rising out of the water, and becoming quite sharp as it approaches the bow. The hull is being built of boiler iron, [illegible] the bottom plates are [illegible] thick, and the rest of the hull of half inch iron. The [illegible] are over one hundred men employed, and the work is being pushed forward with the utmost energy. The rivetting, hammering, keep up from morning until night, and the noise made by the workmen in [illegible] with the new iron, the din of a dozen other yards rolled into insignificance. Yet, [illegible] is apparent to the eye, and everything works as smoothly as if some little intermeddler or other had not interposed to delay the work. The officers have occupied the principal [illegible] in the city. They are firmly broken, so that it will be next to impossible to remove them. The idea is to secure the shooting for the sides now [illegible] such as they have been got in where the work will go rapidly forward. It was first proposed to make them of [illegible] iron, but it was found impossible to bring it to the proper shape, and [illegible] had to be substituted. It is the intention to plate the hull with 4-inch iron, we believe, and the turret with 6-inch iron. The deck is to be of wood, [illegible] with iron, and to a certain extent, be [illegible]. The turret will also be of wood, six feet [illegible], with the pilothouse on the top, and [illegible] protection. Each boat will be propelled by four screws, will carry two of the heaviest guns, and, when loaded and ready for action, will not draw more than five feet of water.

[illegible] Co. but twenty are [illegible] Hanover [illegible] Co. but twenty are [illegible] under the superintendence of Mr. BANKS, every one under the supervision of Mr. BANKS, being thoroughly familiar with his business. It is the intention to have them ready for service by the 1st of February; but looking at matters as they now stand, we doubt the ability of the contractors to finish them so soon. The turrets are being made at TOMLINSON & CO.'s shop on the wharf, and are well advanced toward completion; but we understand that to get the first plate for rolling the vessels has not been rolled. This does not look as though they were to be finished by February; but the contractors are men of energy, and when they put on steam they generally make things move.

These boats, as is evident from their build, are intended wholly for river service. In connection with this article we may state that the contract for a third Monitor has been given out here, and arrangements for her construction are now in progress. She will be [illegible] feet in length by 50 feet breadth of beam, with 11 feet depth of hold, and will be far more powerful than any of those above noticed. We may refer to her [illegible]

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Attack upon our Pickets by Rebels—Their Repulse—Precaution and Bravery of Our Men—Gen. Jackson and Adjutant with a Rebel Prisoner—Sketch of the Rebel Leader's Career.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The long-threatened attack upon this city was attempted this morning. At about 8 o'clock our pickets on the Gallatin, Murfreesboro and Franklin pikes were driven in by a force of rebel cavalry, infantry and artillery, estimated at from six to twelve hundred. For some weeks the disloyal citizens of this loyalist city have predicted its capture, and have even gone so far as to name the day on which its occupation by the Confederates would take place. The rebel cavalry first attempted to drive the recently-completed railroad bridge which spans the Cumberland, but were foiled in this by the regiment stationed on the opposite bank of the river, the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. Grant, who soon formed [illegible]

[illegible] Nov. 2. It is further known of news, as the editor and publisher have been traveling too rapidly to obtain much lately. I inclose a single article, which will give your readers some idea of the veracity of the editor. The article is headed

"CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.—A gentleman from Louisville informs us that gold was selling in that city for $1 50, and that Confederate currency was selling at the same rate as greenbacks. This, we know, should be the case, and our only wonder is that there has ever been any preference for any paper currency over Confederate issues. No paper currency in any country was ever issued upon such a strong basis. It is fundable in Confederate stock or bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, and payable semi-annually. These bonds operate as a mortgage on every piece of property in the Confederate States, and if the money is not redeemed we will have no country; and if we have no country, it will be when there are none of us left alive to have any use for money. If the war were to end to-morrow, ten dollars of Confederate money would buy fifty of green backs, for as they are only issued at a glorious peace they would be perfectly worthless, while very few would be willing to sell money at a discount that could be converted into a permanent investment that would bear eight per cent. interest."

On referring to BRAGG's published orders it will be seen that Kentuckians were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, or receive no pay whatever for their property taken. The truth is, none of the rebels here would give ten cents on the dollar for Confederate notes, as they believe—the most sensible of them—that their money will be repudiated, even should they succeed in establishing themselves.

I will conclude this letter with one more extract from MORGAN's paper, which seems to appropriately follow his remarks about their currency. This article is headed

"YANKEE NEWSPAPERS.—The audacity of the Northern Press has always been such as to give to the nation the tone of the lying nation. To tell like a Yankee, has become a proverb, but it remained for this war, conducted by an Abolition Administration, with SEWARD as Prime Minister, to develop this quality to its perfection." C. R. W. E.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Interesting Treason Case—Findings of the Grand Jurors—Gamblers Looked After—Kit Carson's Regiment of New-Mexican Volunteers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Last Tuesday, the 14th inst., a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued out and made returnable before Judge HUBBELL, of the United States District Court, now in session at this place. It was a petition of DIEGO ARMIJO, confined in prison on a charge of treason, of aiding and abetting Gen. H. H. SIBLEY and his Texan followers, while occupying Albuquerque last March. The indictment found by the Grand Jury, composed of twenty good and lawful men, was drawn up with great care by the United States District-Attorney, Mr. WHEATON, and recited a long string of allegations against the accused, to all of which he pleaded not guilty. His counsel, Messrs. ANDREWS and CRAVEN, labored with great zeal for an immediate hearing in the cause—the right to go behind the record, the finding of the Jury, and insisting upon a speedy trial without delay. In support of this great remedy of the citizen against arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, the counsel for the accused contended that the Constitution of the United States was in full vigor and virtue of law in New-Mexico; that it threw its shield over all; that the rebellion, although carried on defiantly elsewhere, was suppressed here. There was no obstruction to the rightful authority of the Government in this Territory, and, therefore, the recent proclamation of President LINCOLN could not not apply to citizens here. The writ of *habeas corpus* was not suspended in a Territory where the civil power had supreme jurisdiction, and where no enemy was near, and the people in quiet submission to the laws. It was the remedy in England when her common law prevailed, and here, where we are governed by its enactment, the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended only upon a special law of Congress, declaring it necessary for the public safety or salvation of the Union. Hence the petition should be granted, and the trial as to the guilt or innocence of the party should proceed, otherwise the accused will have to remain in prison until the next term of the Court in May, 1863, which the counsel contended would be a great hardship, pregnant with fearful results. The crime of high treason was the greatest known to the laws, and was not a bailable offence. Like murder, it stood out in all its naked deformity and attendant horrors. It should be defined with due precision. The charge is, that the accused has attempted to subvert and destroy the Government, of which he is part and parcel, a citizen of the United States. It is a serious allegation, and the counsel were prepared to show its falsity as applied to DIEGO ARMIJO, if suffered to proceed to trial, and a development of the facts of the case.

The United States District-Attorney, Mr. WHEATON, replied that he stood upon the law—the finding of the Grand Jury of twenty good and lawful men, that the indictment of the accused was upon sufficient testimony, and that the party who attempted to destroy the Constitution of the country under which he lived had no right to invoke its protection. He who attempted, directly or indirectly, to subvert the Government and the laws, to cause the flag of the Union to trail in the dust and be trampled upon with impunity, should be debarred from the protection of its ample folds. He thought the counsel for the accused were desirous of obtaining the privilege of flying out by the window when they could not walk out by the door—to go behind the record now, when it was not requisite or prudent for the Government to proceed with the trial, for self-sufficient reasons not necessary to disclose—and therefore he moved that the prisoner be remanded to custody.

The Judge sustained the motion of the United States District-Attorney, and DIEGO ARMIJO was accordingly remanded to prison.

Counsel for prisoner filed a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and took an appeal to the next term of the Supreme Court at Santa Fé, before whom the appeal will be argued and decided.

The United States Grand Jury for the Third District of New-Mexico, (comprising the Counties of Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Doña Ana,) have been very efficient at this term of the Court in ferreting out parties against whom the charge of treason, or giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," may lie. Some forty or fifty persons have been indicted, of whom five or six are now in prison. These trials cannot be disposed of at this term of the Court, which will adjourn to-morrow. They must consequently be postponed to a special term, or go over in course to the regular May term of 1863.

The Territorial Grand Jury for the County of Bernalillo made a number of presentments against parties for gambling. Some fifty persons were indicted for public gambling in houses where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors were sold. One or two of the parties plead guilty to the charge, and were fined $5. Most of the others joined issue with the Territory and were acquitted.

The Territorial District-Attorney, H. S. JENNINGS, labored with untiring zeal in the prosecution of these cases, and deserves credit for his efforts in purifying the public mind and promoting the cause of good morals. A reformation of this character is much required. Gambling is one of the vices of the people which must be corrected—if not by public opinion, the strong arm of the law must be invoked to check a practice which is so pernicious in its effects both on the morals and fortunes of the people. The native of New-Mexico are so addicted to the habit of "Monte" and other games, that it is almost second nature with them. Card-playing must be ignored, and educational and industrial pursuits take the place of time wasted and morals destroyed by an indulgence in this evil propensity. It is the curse of the country, and should be stamped as a common nuisance.

The particular attention of the vigilant [illegible] Mesilla Valley Indian Reservation, Messrs. [illegible] Commissioner, Wm. Kennedy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Capt. Pfeiffer, Indian Agent, [illegible] Grant, Colfax and Doña Ana Counties, and [illegible] Apaches and Comanches, [illegible] of their band, passed up through here a few days since on their route to Santa Fé, with a view of seeing the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, [illegible] to drive a treaty of peace. They have become tired of fighting and contending against the United States. If it is a witness that even they, savages as they are, begin to understand "it won't pay." There can be no doubt that the Texan rebels, their agents and adjuncts, stirred up the savages during their foray last Fall and Winter in Arizona and New-Mexico against our troops and people. Hence the stealing of whole herds of sheep and other depredations upon peaceable citizens. Gen. SCHOFIELD especially, and Col. BAYLOR gave the limited license to these savages to plunder and destroy the property of Union men, and take their lives, if necessary. It is perhaps unchristian to rejoice at the downfall of a human being; but the death of Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR, announced by Gen. R. E. LEE, of the rebel army, at the battle in Virginia, is a fitting finale to the career of one who had proved himself so wicked and cruel in his career. Col. BAYLOR was in Arizona in the Spring of 1861, and styled himself the Military and Civil Governor of that country. He robbed and plundered the citizens of the Mesilla Valley indiscriminately. Both Union men and rebels suffered at his hands. Mr. KINZIE, the editor and proprietor of the Mesilla Times, (who is a Republican,) could not shield all the ears and things of Col. BAYLOR. He denounced him in his paper as a land pirate and robber. The consequence was, a duel followed, in which KINZIE was killed. The news that BAYLOR has also fallen will not be mourned in that section of country, for he was a perfect Ishmaelite, and deserved no better.

Small change is exceedingly scarce in these parts. It is difficult to obtain gold or silver coin in exchange for Treasury notes or "green-backs." In fact, the Mexican people have been so unaccustomed to the use of paper money—it never having circulated here before—that they are extremely cautious about taking it. The Israelite merchants partake of the same feeling, and so the "poor soldiers" are fleeced on every occasion, when they present a $5, $10 or $20 bill in payment of articles which their necessities may require. This state of things should be remedied, if possible.

The following list comprises the military status of the First Regiment of New-Mexico Volunteers, as at present organized. The officers are:

Christopher Carson, Col.	Chas. Mesmond, Adjutant.
J. Francisco Chaves, Lt.-Colonel.	Jos. Berney, Reg. Quar'r.
Arthur Morrison, Major.	Allen F. Peck, Surgeon.
Joseph Cummings, Major.	J. H. Short, Asst. Surgeon.
A. H. Mayer, Major.	Demesio Talserid, Chaplain.

CAPTAINS.

F. P. Abreu, Co. A.	Santiago L. Hubbell, Co. B.
Eben Everett, Co. B.	James Graydon, Co. H.
Jose D. Sena, Co. C.	E. H. Bergmann, Co. I.
E. W. Eaton, Co. D.	John Thompson, Co. K.
Rafael Chacon, Co. E.	Albert H. Pfeiffer, Co. L.
Julius C. Shaw, Co. F.	Charles Deus, Co. M.

Nothing new as to the movement of troops.

Yours, SIMON.

AN ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

An Important Scientific Project of the Surgeon-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Among the thoughts in which a humane man can indulge without pain in the midst of the chaotic confusion of the rebellion, is the reflection that the busy hands and thoughtful mind of science, now as in other wars, are quietly at work endeavoring to wring good for mankind even out of this evil, and to pluck from the very barbarism of war new fruits for civilization. These unobtrusive but valuable labors are progressing in many departments of science, and especially perhaps in medicine. The medical profession, systematized and united in their labors under the direction of an intelligent head, have been and are being subjected to a colossal experience which cannot but produce in time the richest results.

To aid in giving completeness to these results, and in rendering them valuable for the future, it is proposed by the Surgeon-General to found in Washington an Army Medical Museum, which shall serve as a general treasure-house for whatever is suitable to illustrate military medicine and surgery. Objects of scientific interest, which would otherwise have enriched numerous private collections scattered through the land, to the benefit of individuals rather than of the profession at large, will thus be brought together at a single central point, and presented in the most available form for the study of scientific men and practical physicians; while many others, which but for the existence of such an institution would have been lost or destroyed as useless, will be collected and preserved.

It is proposed that this Museum shall consist of four series or departments:

1. A series of preparations of normal anatomy.
2. A series illustrative of the *injuries* and *surgical affections* of soldiers.
3. A series to illustrate the *diseases* of soldiers.
4. A complete cabinet of microscopic preparations on each of the above subjects.

The labor upon the preparation of the first series will not be attempted for the present. Although absolutely necessary for the completeness of the Museum they will require much labor and expense, and, as economy is just now imperatively necessary, this part of the collection may be postponed for a long time. This, however, is the less to be regretted, because the anatomical collection of our several medical schools, though far from complete, are yet in several instances very satisfactory, and supply, to a great extent, the necessary information.

The labors upon the second series have already made the most creditable progress. Up to the present date, several hundred remarkable specimens have been collected, among which may be specified particularly the rapidly increasing series illustrating the injuries and reparative processes of the bones, which already excels in its completeness that of any medical museum in this country. To this series also belong missiles of various sorts—bullets, fragments of shell and the like—extracted from gunshot wounds, and illustrations of the various forms of projectiles used in modern warfare.

The third and fourth series are at present in a much more rudimentary condition, but will not be neglected, and it is believed that a large and valuable pathological collection, bearing especially upon the diseases of soldiers, can be collected in the course of a few years, which will be of the utmost value to the students and practitioners of military medicine.

This enterprise is the more important, because at the present moment no collection, deserving the name of a Museum of Military Medicine and Surgery, exists on the continent of America, and the foreign museums devoted to this subject, besides being accessible only to a limited number of Americans, are far from being so complete as to render it undesirable to make an attempt to rival them on this side of the Atlantic.

Of course, at some future period, when a considerable and valuable collection has been brought together, it will be desirable to erect a suitable building for their preservation; but, for the present, from motives of economy, this has been dispensed with, and the materials for the museum, which is to represent the accumulated observations of the most extensive series of military hospitals in the world, are being collected in some back rooms at the Surgeon-General's office, in a very unpretending manner.

The superintendence of the surgical portion of this museum has been confided by the Surgeon-General to Surgeon J. H. BRINTON, U. S. Vols., (but of the medical and microscopical portion to Assistant-Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, U. S. A.

We have thought it desirable to present your readers with these remarks about the Army Medical Museum, not only because any work so eminently fitted to aid in the material advancement of medical science must be a matter of public interest, but, because, out of the army, we believe but few, even in the ranks of the medical profession, are informed of the existence of such an enterprise. C. B.

—Owen Lovejoy has been reelected to Congress in Illinois, but by a very small majority.

—Major-Gen. C. M. Clay lectured in Cleveland (Ohio,) on the evening of Nov. 6.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Arrival of Volunteers in Salt Lake—Disposition of the Soldiers—The Gentile Contractors, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862.

Quite a number of sharp persons, of the trading order, have, for a week or so, been gathering together luxuries, necessaries and salable notions in general, at Fort Crittenden, with the idea of making a good thing out of the California volunteers on duty in the Utah Department. But, alas! for the uncertainty of human calculations, the telegraph is on the line of Col. CONNOR's march, and it is not necessary for him to have his minutest orders from Washington six months in advance. It was "in bed," but the Colonel did actually pass Fort Crittenden, (Camp Floyd,) and the enterprise vanishes and leaves with one night's short visit, and brought his brave boys with him. On he came to the city, which place he reached on Monday morning, entering it by way of the state road in the Tanner, leaving behind to the Governor's residence, where the troops—five companies of infantry and two of cavalry, with two brass field pieces and a mountain howitzer, and about fifty baggage wagons—drew up in two lines, infantry in front and cavalry in rear, before the Governor, who, standing in a carriage, was introduced by Col. CONNOR to the troops. Gov. HARDING then addressed the soldiers and spectators, in the following speech:

It is with pleasure that I meet you all here to-day. God forbid, that ever I shall live to see the day that I will not be rejoiced to see the flag of my country in hands that are able and worthy to defend it. When I say this, I am conscious, soldiers, that your mission here is one of peace and security, not only to the Government that gives you employment, but to every faithful citizen in the Territory.

The individual, if such there be, who supposed that the Government has sent you here that mischief might come out of it, knows not the spirit of our Government, and knows not the spirit of the officers who represent it in this Territory. When I say this, I say what is strictly true; and I say it, that it may be impressed upon your minds so true, as well as upon the minds of every individual who hears me on this occasion. Never let it be said that an American soldier, employed under the glorious flag of his country, the emblem of beauty and glory, has disgraced it by conduct not in accordance with duty and the strict discipline of the United States Army. The duty of a soldier is a plain and simple duty; and yet it redounds to the glory and happiness of himself, and to the happiness and safety of every true and loyal individual in whose midst he may be placed. If, however, he should break over the bounds of his discipline—if he should run wild in the riot of the camp, then indeed his presence will be a curse everywhere, and not a security to the institutions of the Government, which it is his duty to maintain with his life-blood.

I confess that I have been disappointed, somewhat, in your coming to this city. I have known nothing of the disposition that has been made of you; and for the truth of this assertion, I appeal to your commander, and to every individual with whom I have had communication on the subject. But you are here, and I can say to you, God bless you; and God bless the flag you carry; God bless the Government you represent; and may the curse out of her present difficulties be removed; and may the fiery ordeal through which she is passing, purge her of her sins; may her glorious institutions be preserved to the end of time; may she survive these troubles, and be redeemed, and disenthralled from the causes of the difficulties and calamities through which she is passing, and through which she may be yet called to pass.

I do not know now what disposition is to be made of you, but I suppose you will be encamped somewhere, I know not where, but within a short distance of this city. I believe the people you have now come among will not disturb you if you do not disturb them in their public rights, and in the honor and peace of their homes; and to disturb them you must violate the strict discipline of the United States Army, which you must observe, and which you have no right to violate. In conforming time to your duty, you will have my countenance and support, and every drop of blood in my veins, if necessary, for the maintenance of your rights and the Government I represent. But, on the contrary, should any reason whatever, should run wild in the riot of the camp—should break over the bounds of propriety—and disregard that discipline that is the only possible safety for yourselves, then shall I not be with you but in the line of your duty, God being my helper, I will be with you to the end, and to death. I thank you.

From the manner of the Governor and the tenor of his speech, it was evident that His Excellency was not altogether at ease. It was surmised by some that he considered his dignity a little infringed upon by Col. CONNOR marching his command in and through the city, without first calling on His Excellency, and politely stating his intended route, and he proposed immediate camping place. But the Governor should have considered that the present is a military time, when Generals and Colonels can scarcely find time to think of every punctilious shade of deference or politeness. It was evident Col. CONNOR was so minded that he forgot to pay to the other "powers that be" a mark of respect which the Governor appeared to suppose would have done nobody any harm, but might have pleased somebody.

After the address by the Governor, the Colonel called for "three cheers for our country and the brave old flag," and a like number for His Excellency, which were lustily responded to by troops and spectators. The command then moved on eastward by a serpentine route out of the city, to the base of the mountains, about half way between the mouths of Red Butte and Emigration cañons, where tents were pitched, partly in sight of the city.

This morning the tents were struck, and the camp moved half a mile or so nearer to the city, and in better view therefrom.

The talk now is, that the Colonel is about to build a stone fort near his present location, which will be two or three miles east by south of BRIGHAM's mansion, and within the Corporation limits.

Traffic has already commenced between the citizens and the command, and the road leading to camp is beginning to present a lively appearance constantly with market folks and wagons. Hay, wood, butter, eggs, and provisions of other kinds are rolling in to camp, and there is a prospect for the Winter, at least, of a more lively and important market than this city has seen for some time. It will be a right good thing for those scheming souls who always manage to have something to sell, particularly when there is "legal tender" within scent.

Last Friday morning, BRIGHAM and his followers started on a trip of preaching and observation to Cache Valley, including the settlements on the route. The trip will doubtless be brief, as the distance is comparatively short. Very likely, in accordance with the talk at Conference, some of the farming "brethren" will be set to raise flax in Cache Valley, or in some of the smaller valleys of a similar or greater altitude.

BRIGHAM evidently has little faith in obtaining much more negro-raised cotton. Nor is he willing to go shirtless either. In accordance with the indications at Conference, last Sunday, some two hundred and fifty persons—heads of families chiefly—were "called" to go to the Utah cotton district. It was amusing to witness the countenances of the congregation during the reading of the list. "Is it I?" "Is it I?" could be plainly read on many a one. The company called consist mainly of persons who have proved themselves able to be their own men. Nearly every one is a farmer or a mechanic, the former for preponderating, but the latter in good proportion and variety for a new settlement. Many, perhaps most of the names belong to this city, the remainder to this and Utah Counties. They will be an accession almost as large and quite as strong as the one made last Fall by the Rio Virgen County, and both together will constitute that distant district a very strong outpost.

Mr. W. B. GOODE's and DAVID P. KIMBALL's freight and merchandise trains have arrived during the week, as also Capts. CRAWFORD, HANCOCK and MARSH's trains of Mormon emigrants. Another Mormon train has yet to arrive. Capt. MILLER's Company claim the greatest mortality on the plains, the deaths amounting to thirty, generally of children. Besides these, quite a number of horses and ox teams are on the plains and deserts, from different parts of this territory, conveying goods to the various mail stations east and west for several hundred miles each way.

The beautiful and hot weather still continues, with scarcely a frost of any severity at nights. But though he delays his coming, old Boreas will surely shower ere long.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Letter from Gen. Pope to Gov. Ramsey.

HDQRS. FORCES IN THE FIELD,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst. is received, and in accordance with your wishes I send copy of many of the orders issued since my coming. I have commenced the work for the Sioux and Brigadier-General SIBLEY is to go South, and should send the Third Regiment.

It is perhaps true, as you state, that the departure of these regiments may cause the Indians to remain, and perhaps prevent many of them from coming in (their attachment, however, I put at a very low estimate, of any sort, I never for a moment change my views or shape my purposes, I never for a moment change my views or shape my purposes. Movement necessary during this Winter at least.

East Hitchcock, old settlers tell me, have been [illegible] frontier posts from Sauk Centre on far south, on the Iowa line, with advanced posts at Madelia, Chanhassen Lakes, and in Jackson County.

The force I had designed to keep in this State consisted of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments (Infantry) the Third Regiment (mounted,) and the cavalry regiment authorized to be raised in this State, six companies of which are already prepared for service. This would have given an effective force of 4,700. In Iowa I am keeping one infantry regiment and one cavalry regiment, numbering 2,000 men. With this force of 6,700 men, of whom nearly one-half would be mounted, I expected to have a thorough sweep in the Spring, which should cover the whole region between the Missouri River and the Eastern boundary of Minnesota.

I have proposed to the Government to disarm and remove entirely from the State all the security Indians and all other Indians now within its boundaries; to place them where they can no longer be molested by frontiers; to keep them out of the way of the soldiers; during the remainder of next Summer to raise and disarm of all the Indians upon whom we can lay our hands in like manner, so that the line of armed and organized men shall be swept from the east parties; to treat all Indians—as the law intended and many previous outrages have demonstrated to be the only safe and humane method—as responsible for the outrages of their people, and to occupy nearly the same relation to the Government as Mexico is to the Mormons; the Government to feed and clothe them, disarm them and take their property to pay the damages done and their support, and the proceeds of the sale of their reservations; to pay no more annuities, and give the Indian to understand that the money which is to be disbursed in this way is a mere gift, and can be withdrawn at any time by the Government.

By this means of treatment, a great evil, which has been constantly accumulating for the general periodicity of Indian tribes, and which hitherto never ever borders, will be at once lifted away, and the whole region to the Rocky Mountains will in a very short time be opened to emigration, travel and settlements. By this policy, also, the Indian, being deprived of his evil and bad men, and of his ability to be a nuisance to his neighbors, and removed from the association of gamblers, whisky-sellers and unprincipled white men and half-breeds, will be brought to a condition where Christianity and education can and be brought to bear upon him, and without some hope of success will be offered to the missionary and teacher. Whatever the effect might be on the present generation of Indians, there is great reason to hope that the succeeding generations will be so far brought under the influence of education and civilization, that the Indian can safely be trusted among the whites.

In a humane view both to whites and Indians, and in view of the continued prosperity and prosperity of the State, this policy seems to me to be wise and conclusive of the whole question, and I shall spare no means to have it adopted by the Government and carried out.

The bloody present engaged in the late outbreak will be remembered against the Indians, and, if that from the loss of his domicile, I am sure he will not do.

Very respectfully, Governor, Your obedient serv't,
JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

Gov. A. RAMSEY, Minnesota.

PERSONAL.

—Before Gen. Michel went to Fort Royal he had a presentiment that he would not live long. Just as he was leaving Albany he said to a friend that it was not likely he should see him again, as he felt a strong conviction that he should fall a victim either to the climate or the bullets of the rebels. The conviction proved but too true.

—The young fellow in Newark, N. J., who recently ran off, with [illegible], which he obtained from a bank on his father's check, has been heard from. He went West as far as Cleveland, and there being seized with a fit of remorse, sent back $700 of the money. He had spent [illegible].

—Mr. Sheridan Knowles is at present suffering from [illegible], and is [illegible] dangerous illness. He has been staying for some time at Matlock, in Derbyshire, but it was found necessary, on account of increasing debility, to have him removed to Torquay.

—Gen. Gustave Chanoet passed through Wheeling, Va., on Nov. 1, on route to join Gen. Milroy's column. Gen. Chanoet, though but 28 years of age, has seen 23 years of active service, and during that time has made go less than fourteen campaigns, in the course of which he has received four wounds—the last at the storming of the Malakoff Tower, Sebastopol.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Government Frauds.

Within the past few days grave charges have been made by the United States officials, against certain merchants, clerks, Custom-House officers and others, implicating them in gross dishonesties and frauds upon the Government. These facts have been known to the State their earliest development, but at the request of the United States Marshal we have refrained from giving them publicity. Other journals have deemed it well to spread hints, innuendos, and partial facts before their readers, to the annoyance of the Government, and, in one case, to the certain frustration of justice.

Whether the Deputies at the Marshal's office, or others less conspicuous, are to blame for this violation of the Marshal's request, we know not—but of one thing we are quite sure, that State secrets are never safe where many, the confidants are weak men, wicked men, or men whose interest it is to annoy, badger, or break down the Government.

TRIAL OF AMANDA THOMPSON FOR MURDER.

A Verdict of Manslaughter in the Fourth Degree.

Court of General Sessions.

The trial of the colored girl AMANDA THOMPSON for the murder of her husband, by cutting his throat on the morning of the 20th of September last, was resumed in this Court yesterday. The prosecution called one additional witness, a policeman, who also [illegible] the room with which the deed was committed, after which J. H. Anthon, Esq., stated on the part of the prisoner in an able and eloquent speech, which occupied about one hour, his defense of the prisoner. He argued that this was a case which, according to all the precedents both in England and this country, justified a conviction of the prisoner, or at most, a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. He rehearsed the history of the prisoner, how she had clung to her husband through good and through evil report, ministering to him while he was in prison on a charge of murder, succeeding about to procure witnesses to clear him from the charge, and refusing even after she had been indicted for this crime, to say a word to her counsel against his character, though it might work for her benefit. After all the cruelty to him, she abandoned her and went to live with another woman, and on the fatal morning was caught almost in the act of adultery by her injured and devoted wife. He cited the history of Mercer, who killed the wife of his sister in Philadelphia, and was acquitted; also the case of Sickles and others, and argued that the provocation in this case was greater and more immediate than in the case was greater and more immediate than

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Thursday evening the monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held at the chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 52 West 7 street-place, Mr. R. H. McDonnell was in the chair. The report of the Sanitary Committee was read by Dr. Elizabeth Ward, in which it was stated that the Committee had visited 1,000 tenements, and distributed 2,000 copies of the Sanitary Tract. The Committee also had had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in German, and had distributed them among the German population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Spanish, and had distributed them among the Spanish population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in French, and had distributed them among the French population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Italian, and had distributed them among the Italian population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Hebrew, and had distributed them among the Hebrew population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Dutch, and had distributed them among the Dutch population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Welsh, and had distributed them among the Welsh population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Gaelic, and had distributed them among the Gaelic population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Swedish, and had distributed them among the Swedish population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Danish, and had distributed them among the Danish population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Portuguese, and had distributed them among the Portuguese population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Russian, and had distributed them among the Russian population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Polish, and had distributed them among the Polish population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Bohemian, and had distributed them among the Bohemian population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Hungarian, and had distributed them among the Hungarian population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Arabic, and had distributed them among the Arabic population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Chinese, and had distributed them among the Chinese population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Japanese, and had distributed them among the Japanese population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Hindoo, and had distributed them among the Hindoo population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Malay, and had distributed them among the Malay population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Tagalog, and had distributed them among the Tagalog population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sanskrit, and had distributed them among the Sanskrit population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Zulu, and had distributed them among the Zulu population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Kaffir, and had distributed them among the Kaffir population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Hottentot, and had distributed them among the Hottentot population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Bushman, and had distributed them among the Bushman population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Ashanti, and had distributed them among the Ashanti population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Dahomey, and had distributed them among the Dahomey population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Fanti, and had distributed them among the Fanti population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Ewe, and had distributed them among the Ewe population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Yoruba, and had distributed them among the Yoruba population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Bonny, and had distributed them among the Bonny population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Calabar, and had distributed them among the Calabar population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Ibo, and had distributed them among the Ibo population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Ibibio, and had distributed them among the Ibibio population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Efik, and had distributed them among the Efik population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Ekoi, and had distributed them among the Ekoi population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Bakwiri, and had distributed them among the Bakwiri population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Mpongwe, and had distributed them among the Mpongwe population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Benga, and had distributed them among the Benga population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Kru, and had distributed them among the Kru population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Grebo, and had distributed them among the Grebo population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Bassa, and had distributed them among the Bassa population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Vai, and had distributed them among the Vai population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Mandingo, and had distributed them among the Mandingo population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Fulah, and had distributed them among the Fulah population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Wolof, and had distributed them among the Wolof population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Jolof, and had distributed them among the Jolof population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Serer, and had distributed them among the Serer population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer, and had distributed them among the Sereer population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons-Fernando Po, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons-Fernando Po population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons-Fernando Po-Gabon, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons-Fernando Po-Gabon population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons-Fernando Po-Gabon-Congo, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons-Fernando Po-Gabon-Congo population. The Committee had also had 1,000 copies of the Tract printed in Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons-Fernando Po-Gabon-Congo-Angola, and had distributed them among the Sereer-Sine-Saloum-Gambia-Bathurst-Senegal-Sierra Leone-Liberia-Gold Coast-Lagos-Niger-Cameroons-Fernando Po-Gabon-Congo-Angola population. 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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gamble.

WALLACK'S—Camille Rose.

BURTON'S—Rosedale—The Absentee—Handsome as Handsome.

BOWERY—Pizarro; or, The Spaniards in Peru.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Moses in the Bulrushes—Barnum's Museum Gallery.

PARNELL'S REFRESHING ARCADE—Cremorne on Broadway, Wednesday Afternoon and Evening—Hungarian Grand Band.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Ethiopian Melodies.

PAYNE AND KEENE'S OLD PARTS' CONCERT.

BUTLER'S HUSSIES—Equestrian Family—Gen. Nuff Ced—Tricks Twenty Pair, and other Celebrities, to all Parts of the Universe—Performances on Horseback—Afternoon and Evening.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy, No. 585 Broadway—Treat with Japan.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Carpenter's Minstrels.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac we learn that a rebel brigade, which has been for days past reconnoitering in position on the Rappahannock, left the vicinity yesterday morning for Culpepper, harrassed on their retreat by Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry. There are indications that the rebels intend to evacuate Culpepper, probably with a view to concentrate at Gordonsville. The reports as to the whereabouts of JACKSON and his command are contradictory. At Gordonsville he is reported to be still hovering about that place, with not more than forty thousand men under his command, while at Harper's Ferry it is believed that he is again approaching that place. Some accounts reporting that he passed through Winchester in that direction on Monday, followed by Gen. SIGEL on Tuesday. In either contingency our officers are believed to be fully prepared.

Two members of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff—Major Gens. A. P. COLBURN and J. C. DUANE, of the Engineer Corps—were yesterday morning here in Washington, from Trenton, their arrest. It appears, stated in Trenton that other members of the Staff were to be arrested, but no further arrests have yet been made. No explanation is given of the cause of the arrest, but insubordinate language is probably at the bottom of it.

The Evening Post has the best authority for saying that Gen. CASS, in a communication to the President, has expressed the fullest approval of the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of our army in Virginia.

The Memphis Bulletin, of Nov. 8, states that on evacuating Holly Springs, the rebel army went in different directions. Some are back of Hatchie, some have gone to Jackson, and others to Mobile.

Gen. GRANT, in his official report to the Confederate Government, says that but 1,500 Kentuckians joined him in his late raid into that State; that the people hesitated to take Confederate money, and that he was charged three prices for supplies.

The expedition against Texas, according to the Philadelphia correspondent of the Philadelphia Press Association, is rapidly progressing, five additional vessels having been chartered on Nov. 15, and by the 25th of the present month it is expected that the fleet will be under way for its destination.

Gen. McCLERNAND is now at Columbus, Ky., concentrating his expeditionary force. The following Indiana regiments have either arrived at or are on their way to join Gen. McCLERNAND's "Castor Oil Expedition," to open the Mississippi: Sixty-third, Ninety-third, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-ninth and Gen. Hazelrigg's. The Fifty-fourth, Col. MANSFIELD, and the Sixty-third, Col. WALLACE, will leave in a day or two for Columbus, and will also form part of the same expedition.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Thursday night, with advices from Europe two days later than those previously received. A vessel which had arrived at Antwerp reported that she had been spoken by a rebel privateer off Cape Ortegal. This is likely to have been the Alabama, which a recent letter says was seen by the steamship City of Washington on her outward trip. The English papers have but little to say on American affairs. The Times credits the North for its energy in the construction of a navy, but questions its effectiveness for regular naval warfare. The gunboat Tuscarora arrived at Queenstown on the 25th ult., from the Azores. Elections were to be held in Greece on the 15th inst. It is said that an understanding has been arrived at between France, England and Russia, by which Grecian affairs will be deprived of their importance for Europe. This amounts to the adoption of the principle of non-intervention. From China we learn that a British gunboat had seized all the mandarins and war junks in the Custom-house officials at Pan-Kan, and had also released all the vessels detained there for the increased transit duty. From South America we learn of the death of President LOPEZ, of Paraguay. His son provisionally fills the vacancy. The Liverpool Cotton market had again taken an upward turn, prices having recovered 2d. on the advance reported by the previous arrival. Breadstuffs quietly and Provisions dull.

The Commissioners, as County Canvassers, held their fourth meeting at noon yesterday, and canvassed the returns from the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, and adjourned till noon to-day. They are likely to complete the canvass by next Saturday.

The Commissioners of Sewers called yesterday morning for three bids. Among other measures, the Board appointed as inspectors, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, the following gentlemen: JULIUS E. BARNES, M. L. HAYWARD, J. HAKES, C. MENICK, H. W. F. HAWLEY etc.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the corner of Greenwich and Morris-streets, which resulted in the total destruction of a large five-story brick building, and contents. The property loss is estimated at over $25,000, mostly insured. The premises were occupied by Mr. Stephen B. Ackerman, as a cracker bakery, and he having large contracts with the eastern market, for supplying the army with crackers.

The Rochester Union of Thursday says: "Some day last week a baggage and express car in a passenger train on the Great Western Railroad, which left Suspension Bridge for Detroit at 11 o'clock A. M., was burned, together with its contents—mails, baggage and express freight—near London, C. W. The fire was first discovered among the mail matter, and all efforts to subdue the flames proved ineffectual. She through New-York mail, which should have arrived in this city at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, and immediately sent West, was not made up till 3:15 P. M., owing to the train from the East arriving at Suspension Bridge too late to connect with the morning train West. The through and way mails which were transferred from the 8:15 train from the East to the same evening to the 3:15 train West, were in charge of Messrs. Hunter and Hoyt. A number of passengers, who were traveling from Toronto to Windsor had all their baggage, which contained money and valuable effects, burned. The loss to passengers amounts, mostly, $100,000 to the express company, $2,000 to the mail service, and $1,000 to the Great Western Railway."

The Change in Command.

It is the glorious—this prompt, universal acquiescence of the great Army of the Potomac in the removal of its chief. Despite all evil bodings to the contrary, not a resignation—hardly a murmur. Cheers for the out-going, cheers for the in-coming—all blending in one undistinguishable swell of admiration for the man, and devotion to the cause.

Here precisely lies the pledge of the sure triumph of the Government. The soldier is as true as the citizen. Nay, the soldier *is* the citizen. He recognizes rightful authority none the less because he is in uniform; and abides by it as implicitly as before. Our ill-wishers in other lands are fond of predicting that this civil war of ours will end in military despotism. It is not only their hope, but their positive expectation, that the civil authority at Washington will not long hence break down before the antagonism of some popular chieftain. We cannot deem it strange that this idea should so widely prevail among those who know little of the distinctive character of our republicanism. In all other American republics nothing has been more common in their civil wars than for military commanders, on some grievance real or imaginary, or at the instance of personal ambition, to cut loose from the authority which created them, and raise a flag of their own. Probably no one thing has done so much to aggravate and perpetuate the civil strifes of the South American States as the lack of subordination of the military authority to the civil. The rightfully-installed Government starts strong; when called upon to face rebellion, it makes a bold front, but soon meets disobedience and defection among its own Generals. In consequence, its armies are divided, its adherents scattered, and confusion reigns. What Mexico has been so grievously suffering from is not the lack of any intrinsic strength in the Liberal cause, but the fact that the so-called Liberal Generals would not remain faithful to the Liberal Government. They have felt at liberty to set up for themselves whenever the central authority crossed their purposes. *Implicit submission* is a lesson which few, if any, of them have soul enough to abide by, or even to understand. Far less the soldiers attached to them.

Probably there is not a republic south of ours, down to Patagonia, in which, during a period of civil war, there has ever been so untroubled a leave-taking of an army by a displaced favorite General. Among them, a new *pronunciamiento* is the regular consequence of any such scene. Nothing but the direst extremity can ever induce their governments to expose themselves to any such danger. Their habitual mood is sullen acquiescence in the will of the favorite chief. They feel that their very existence is concerned in it. There is not a President, from JUAREZ in Mexico to MONTT in Chili, who might not, in fidelity to the truth, make the legend on his coin read not *Ex Gratia Dei*, as we see on the guineas and the ducats of Europe, but *Ex Gratia Ducis*—by the grace of the military leaders. You don't often find them setting aside from active command Generals beloved by their soldiers, as McCLELLAN was set aside last week, and FREMONT last year. But if they are ever bold enough to do so, it is seldom or never submitted to in the quiet style we saw before, and have now again seen.

And yet, probably neither of these Generals [illegible] thought for a moment of taking to themselves the slightest credit for their immediate and complete submission to the order of President LINCOLN. Their American instincts and education dictated their conduct on the instant. None understood better than they that the vital essence of this struggle is the authority-respecting, the law-abiding spirit; and none would more religiously adhere to it. But even if it were otherwise, if regard for the cause were not in itself an all-constraint motive with them, they yet had, what every other loyal General has, the sense to know that the loyal people of this land—those that are in uniform and those that are out of it—are all alike determined that the regularly constituted authority at the seat of Government shall be maintained supreme. The man does not live who could turn them from that purpose, were his popularity multiplied upon itself a thousandfold. And this every military chief understands full well. Not one of those we have had, or now have, or may hereafter have, even though overtaken by bitterest disappointment or wildest ambition, would dare admit into his soul any design of insubordination or revolt. The ruinous consequences would be too manifest. Under any circumstances, not more than a handful in his army would sustain him, and as for the people—their indignation would sweep upon him like an avalanche.

But there is no such possibility. Our Generals, our soldiers, and our people at home, are all of one mind and spirit in reference to the supremacy of the constitutional authorities of the land. It is to vindicate and enforce that principle against those who have bolted from it that this war is waged. We shall not only compel others to keep true to it, but shall to this end keep true to it ourselves; and our Republic will finally come out of this strife displaying to the world more signally than ever the potency of American reverence for law. No surer proof need be given that we are worthy of our free institutions, and no better guaranty can be asked that these free institutions will prove perpetual.

The Rebellion Completely Overthrown in the West.

To all appearances, the backbone of the rebellion, in the West, is thoroughly broken. In no quarter, from the Ohio River to the Gulf, are the rebels found to exist in formidable force. Their late chief columns, that threatened to advance, and actually did advance, with proud menace, are falling back everywhere, beaten and demoralized, before our victorious armies. And no point appears on which they can rally.

Let us look, for instance, at BRAGG's great army that lately sprang forward from Tennessee and marched through Kentucky, conquering and to conquer, until the cities of Cincinnati and Louisville trembled. Including KIRBY SMITH's force, which went before, BRAGG's army numbered scarcely less than 75,000 men. It seemed equal to its work. Its success was confidently expected by the rebel Government. BRAGG was sure of occupying Louisville—he meant to make the Ohio River the northern frontier of the Confederacy, and then he intended to "invade the Northwest." So confident was he of success in this scheme, he prepared and printed beforehand an "address to the people of the Northwest," in which he, in the character of conqueror, told them how they could purchase his withdrawal from their soil, and their exemption from the ravages of war! Is it not amazing to remember how recently the rebel General fulminated this proclamation before Louisville, and alarmed the Nation lest its pompous boasts should be realized?

When BRAGG pushed forward from Chattanooga toward Kentucky, leaving Nashville behind him, and BUELL's army followed North in pursuit, leaving Nashville likewise in his rear, the waves of rebellion seemed to close over the fated capital of Tennessee, as over nearly all the State. Military men of the Union faith urged the necessity of evacuating Nashville; and only the unflinching courage of ANDY JOHNSON prevented this great blunder. He declared that he would never leave Nashville; but if the city had to be taken by the rebels, his body should be found beneath the ruins of its capitol. His firmness prevailed. The city was held; and though for many weeks it was besieged and cut off from communication northward, it was triumphantly rescued from danger. It is now the headquarters of Gen. ROSECRANS, and possesses a prestige it never held before as the redeemed capital of a Southern State, soon to be restored to its duty and privileges under the Constitution.

BRAGG's army, that so lately overwhelmed Tennessee, and disturbed Kentucky to its foundations—where is it? To the reply to this question Gen. ROSECRANS is about to devote himself. It is enough to say now that the late immense and menacing columns of BRAGG have fled before the National army, and have disappeared, leaving Kentucky wholly free from a rebel foothold, and Tennessee more entirely in the National power than it has been since the war began.

The army of VAN DORN and PRICE, that advanced but a short time ago upon Corinth and Bolivar, meaning to dislodge Gen. GRANT, and cooperate with BRAGG by seizing Columbus, Cairo, and Paducah, met with even more bloody and decisive repulse than did BRAGG's army. It fell back upon Holly Springs, Mississippi, completely staggered by defeat. But it has not been allowed to rally there. Gen. GRANT has gathered up his forces, and pressed further down into the State of Mississippi than ever the National arms were borne before. The rebels are retreating, and all Northern Mississippi is now under the control of the Union arms. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is relieved. Gen. SHERMAN at Memphis can cooperate directly with GRANT at Holly Springs, and ROSECRANS at Nashville or Huntsville, as the case may require. And Gen. GRANT, not hindered at Holly Springs at all, may push on his army till Jackson (Miss.) and Vicksburgh (connecting with Jackson by railroad) are occupied by the Union troops. And then the Mississippi River will be opened, to be kept open by gunboats till the rebellion is crushed and peace restored.

At no time before has the rebellion been so broken and so weak in the West, and the Union armies so confident, well handled and strong. It will be owing to folly worse than judicial blindness if we fail to have a complete restoration of the Union authority, from Cairo to New-Orleans, in all the States bordering on the Mississippi River, before the Winter closes.

The Cause of the Rebellion.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was asserted in my presence last evening, that Slavery was the cause of the present war, existing in our country, and that I could not name a leading "Republican Journal" that held to the contrary. I denied both assertions, and offered to prove by a leading Republican Journal to the contrary. I think that I have seen in more than one article of your paper, the argument which I held, viz: That Slavery, although the ostensible cause of the war, on the part of the Southern leaders, was not the real cause, etc.; that disappointments arising from loss of power, jealousy of the past the North and North-west would hereafter hold in the Government of our country, and a desire and hope for a great Southern Confederacy on the part of the Southern leaders, was the cause, etc." Will you be kind enough to state if I am correct in my argument. Yours,

It is not very easy to give a satisfactory answer to such a question. There were, undoubtedly a great many influences, political, moral and personal, which combined to cause the rebellion, and among them must, unquestionably, be classed that of Slavery. If there had been no Slavery in the South, probably there would have been no rebellion; and in this sense Slavery may be plausibly said to have caused it. But even with Slavery, other influences were equally requisite to bring it about.

We do not believe that the rebellion had its origin in any apprehension that Slavery would be abolished by the Administration of President LINCOLN. In our judgment it was the culmination of a *conspiracy*,—started many years ago, and carefully nursed until it was ripe, and until the political condition of the country was favorable to its execution. Immediately after nullification was quieted in 1833, by the compromise, Gen. JACKSON, in a letter to a friend, stated that the project of Disunion, though defeated for the time, was not abandoned,—and that it would still be pursued by those who were enlisted in it, but that *Slavery* would be used as the pretext for it in the next attempt, as the *Tariff* had been in the first. This, we think, assigns to Slavery its true position and influence in this movement. It has been the *pretext* and not the *cause* of the rebellion. The real cause was the ambition of leading Southern men, with CALHOUN at their head. If CALHOUN could have been President of the United States, we should never have heard of secession. Defeated in that aspiration, he looked upon the South as defeated in his person, and devoted the rest of his life to the task of establishing for the South a separate sovereignty either in the Union or out of it. His last speech in the Senate suggested that the South should be allowed to elect a President, who should serve *jointly* with the existing Executive, and whose assent should be essential to the validity of any act affecting Southern interests. His nullification movement in 1832 was an attempt to assert for the States of the South the equivalent right to veto any law that contravened their wishes.

Starting with this determination to achieve the *actual*, and if need be the *formal*, independence of the South, Mr. CALHOUN availed himself of every possible means of enlisting the judgments, the passions and the resentments of the Southern people in its support. The rise of the Abolition Party in 1832, just after he had failed with the Tariff as a lever, put what promised to be a much more powerful weapon in his hands. From that time forward he devoted himself to the agitation of the Slavery question. So far as public influence went, the Abolitionists formed then a contemptible faction. Mr. CALHOUN made them respectable and powerful; and, what was much more to his purpose, he filled the whole South with terror and hatred of them. Then by demanding of the Federal Government, in the name of the South, what he knew it could not grant in the interest of Slavery, he adroitly transferred to that Government the terror and hatred which he had excited against Abolition.

After his death his disciples, who inherited his ambition as well as his principles, continued his labors. For years Abolition was agitated in the South, even more than Slavery in the North. As the movement acquired strength it began to take shape. Conventions were held, in which, while the mass of delegates amused themselves by discussing their ostensible object, commercial independence, the leaders held secret conclaves on their *real* purpose—political independence. Leagues were formed to promote Disunion. Some of the correspondence of the leaders in this conspiracy ten or fifteen years ago, has already come to light; more will do so in due time. YANCEY, six or eight years ago, revealed the plot in a private letter; it was to "fire the Southern heart,"—enlist Southern passion, prejudice, apprehension, and ambition,—so that when the proper time for an explosion should come, the Cotton States would be "precipitated into revolution," and the mass of the Southern people would be drawn along in their wake. The leaders decided in their own minds that the election of a Republican President would be an event sufficiently startling to the South, after all this preparation, to justify them in lighting the train they had so carefully laid. They counted for a time on FREMONT's election in 1856, and made their arrangements accordingly. But a divided Northern vote defeated FREMONT, and compelled them to postpone action. In 1860 they made themselves sure of an occasion, by dividing the Democratic party at Charleston, and thus rendering Mr. LINCOLN's election certain. When that took place, they seized the pretext they had prepared in advance,—"precipitated the Cotton States into revolution," and plunged into rebellion against the National Government.

Now, the reader and correspondent will see that, in our judgment, Slavery has been the means by which the rebellion was made possible, rather than the cause for which it was planned and started. But for Slavery the conspirators never could have brought the mass of the Southern people to favor disunion. It was only because they were made to believe that it was in danger from the Federal Government, that they took up arms against that Government. Slavery in their only bond of union,—and although it was not the primary cause of the rebellion, it has been its real strength and support from the beginning to the present time.

Gov. SEYMOUR and the Powers That Be.

—Mr. SEYMOUR, in his recent speech at Utica, took occasion, as he has done before, to claim for himself and his party great virtue for speaking of the President of the United States in respectful terms. He quoted from former speeches of his own upon the virtue of obedience, and declared that he had before denounced reproaches against the President as "injurious to the dignity and the honor of our people." He charged upon his opponents, in substance, that they had been guilty of the sin of "speaking evil of dignities," and claimed for his election that it was a rebuke of that sin, and of his opponents for having been guilty of it among their many shortcomings.

It is hardly perhaps to be wondered at that after such an assumption of such superior excellence, Mr. SEYMOUR should, in a few minutes, fall into that very transgression which he has thus rebuked. He does not, indeed, speak evil of the President of the United States. But the Governors of the Northern States are just as truly "the powers that be," as the President. In their sphere they are entitled to receive from Mr. SEYMOUR, as from every one else, obedience and respect—to be treated, as Mr. SEYMOUR says of the President, "with the courtesy due to their position and to the dignity of the American public." And yet he allows himself to be guilty of a grave offence against the Governors. He does not apply coarse terms to them. He does not even stigmatize them as "Abolitionists," as some of his supporters, following the suggestion of BEAUREGARD, are not slow to do. But he suffers himself to be betrayed into a misrepresentation against them, which is far worse than opprobrious terms, or "terms of reproach" from those who are known to be friends, could ever be. He spoke of "that seditious spirit which has prompted the Northern Governors to give a conditional obedience to the constitutional demands of Government."

Now this is, "not to put too fine a point upon it," a slander. No Northern Governor has ever yielded "a conditional obedience to the constitutional demands of Government." We suppose Mr. SEYMOUR meant to refer to a certain letter of Gov. ANDREW's. We challenge him to name any act or word of any other Northern Governor, of which even his new-fledged fastidiousness to the respect due to the General Government could complain. And even as to Gov. ANDREW we defy him to point to anything which he has done, or failed to do, upon which any such charge could be well founded; any act of omission or commission on his part against the General Government which sought for itself the protection of any conditions whatever. "Conditional obedience" is not as yet fairly chargeable upon the Northern Governors.

And when Mr. SEYMOUR, in the midst of his claims to a superior sense of what is due to a magistrate, bases upon one expression in one letter of one Governor, without any act whatever to correspond with the construction which that Governor's enemies put upon it, a charge of "sedition," of "conditional obedience," against men who have shown themselves so loyal, so true, so active, so abundantly ready, so heartily willing, in the cause of the Government as have "the Northern Governors," it seems to us not inapt to quote against him his own words, and to warn him "that such language, at all times demoralizing, is dangerous in times of civil war."

THE BEAUFORT LIBRARY.—We have the pleasure to announce that the books composing the library captured at Beaufort, which were advertised to be sold at auction next Monday "by order and under the direction of the Collector of the Port of New-York"—against which proceeding we entered a protest in our last issue—were yesterday afternoon ordered to be withdrawn from exhibition, and the sale has been indefinitely postponed. It is well that we have been saved the National disgrace of such a petty bit of—what has been called vandalism—though we are not aware that any Vandal auctioneer ever exposed to public reap and destruction any collection of "old, important and scarce works" that might have been captured in any of the wars of his time. We hope, now, that the books will at once be removed from the auctioneer's shelves, and that this sale will not only be indefinitely postponed, but definitely prohibited. We suppose it would not be advisable to send the books back yet to South Carolina. They should, however, be carefully put together again, under charge of some intelligent librarian, and safely put away in some public building, where neither mice, moths nor auctioneers can get at them. When we resume our amicable relations with South Carolina—as we hope to do some day—we shall find our friendship by sending back to her the trophies we have captured; and among those which will be of most value in her regeneration will be the old Beaufort Library, which, by the efforts of the Press, has been saved from the sad fortunes of war.

A HAPPY RIDDANCE.—There is a very general movement in the city to abolish postage stamps as currency after to-day. The stage lines and city railroads, the restaurants, the newspapers, and a large number of small dealers will hereafter refuse to take the [illegible] [illegible] hope, will be altogether done away with, and the currency of them will remain only as a memento of the past. The public, we fear, will suffer a good deal of loss, as the feed they have enclosed every piece their money into was; but we hope the Post-office authorities will be lenient as well to look and receive at their full value all the cartloads of filthy, greasy, crumpled and torn stamps that may be brought to them, or pasted on letters, or newspapers.

There is now a pretty good supply of Mr. CHASE's legitimate postage currency in circulation—enough, we think, to serve the purposes of currency. It is being [illegible] and given out as fast as possible. We are sorry to see that some of it is printed on such shocking bad paper. We know that at the present enormous price of paper it is impossible to furnish a very good quality for five and ten cent notes; but the fact that we paid for with the Times at five cents shows that the Government might afford a better article. We need ten or fifteen thousand dollars worth more of the sickly cents, too, which are being manufactured in Philadelphia in such small quantities. Without a large additional supply of these, it will be impossible to do away with the use of postage stamps.

GARIBALDI.—The Correspondent of the Times says Garibaldi will be shocked to hear that his life is in very serious danger; and there will be equally surprised to hear that Italy also, he will be not less the victim of that company that of heartless politicians.

In the desultory and unfortunate fighting that occurred when the Great Liberator was before prisoner, it will be remembered, he was shot in the foot—the wound being deep for inches. It was exceedingly painful from the start, and the surgeon was at once summoned with great care to Varignano, where he was surrounded with four medical attendants. The sympathy and sympathy of friends in England led to the visit of Dr. PARKINSON, of London, to the sufferer. He found the four surgeons in attendance equally divided in opinion as to whether the ball remained in the wounded limb. Dr. PARKINSON decided that it did not. (For this visit and the opinion given in the case, Dr. PARKINSON charged and was paid $2,500.) New evidence, however, has reversed the decision, and the news now is that GARIBALDI must lose his limb—"the only question being as to the moment and mode of amputation." Dr. NELATON, one of the most eminent of French Surgeons, has offered his services to operate, and GARIBALDI has accepted them. The protracted and painful sufferings of the illustrious patriot have shattered his system and laid him, but a feeble constitution, to resist the shock to which he is to be subjected. He has been removed to Spezzia, where a few days more will determine the fate of Italy, who, more than any living man, sways the hearts of men. It would be the tragedy of modern age if the immortal hero who created the Kingdom of Italy should be the victim of Italy's King.

The Proclamation Abroad.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from our Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in Germany, to a high official of our City, dated the 21st ult.:

"The Emancipation Proclamation gives very general satisfaction. *It has increased the value of American securities held here*, and liberates many hearts in behalf of friends."

When we consider that Frankfort is the chief financial centre of Germany, as New-York is of our own country, the importance of the fact above stated cannot be over-estimated. Believe how that great act of the President is viewed by impartial minds in a city where aristocratic and absolutist jealousies have not the power which they exert in England and France, and at a distance from all influences of party and passion, which blind so many here, and which enable falsehood, in the interest of treason, to obtain so strong a foothold among us?

POPULAR DISTRIBUTION OF DR. DIXON'S LECTURE.—Dr. HUNTER, concluding in the present issue of the Times his first series of essays upon diseases of the throat and lungs. That they have been read widely and with profound interest, we have every reason to believe; and while many of the writer's views conflict with those of the profession at large, they have certainly commended themselves quite generally to popular judgment. Many instances of improvement have occurred under his prescriptions, upon which he has called to our notice. Success is the test to which he is subjected in war. To this test the system of Dr. HUNTER has been put, and with the most surprising results. After an interval of a few weeks, a new series of papers devoted entirely to the discussion of ASTHMA, will appear from Dr. HUNTER's pen. His discourses is equal to their predecessors, and will be [illegible]

[illegible]

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

☞ In answer to numerous letters daily received, Dr. L. would state that a personal examination must be had in every case before treatment can be undertaken.

Letters of inquiry on the subject on which the notice is intended, will for the future remain unanswered.

Letters of consultation must contain Five Dollars to insure an answer.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

This may certify, that having been afflicted during the year 1860, with severe bad chronic deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those reputed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L's skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York Teacher.

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

NOS. 32 AND 34 BEEKM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharges from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 179 Spring-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturgess, Hamet & Co., No. 128 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 39 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case. G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862.

Henry Lewis, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill, who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience. JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 128 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care. E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 179 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my health has disappeared, my voice has become general, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Light

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 62 Pierre-st., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the creditable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharges from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 Gr-st.

Hold! Hold!!

A GIFT FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!
WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS.

Many thousands, who are serving in the Southern Army, have only remembered it once yesterday, sufficiently, still, than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They benefit both even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!
DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable Pills and Ointment. Hundreds of your soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. In fact, without my own other labors, saved many a poor soldier from being sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. S. VOGE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Underskirts and Drawers.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.

A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 60 Bowery,
And No. 125 5th-av.,
Corner 21st-st.

The Best Soap to use is Fyfe's G. K. Soap—unanimously approved, on trial. The cotton of this paper, Tribune, Post, and of all the religious papers, buy it for family use. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by JAMES FYFE, No. 216 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

If you want take Medicine then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

Cilmatic Adjuvant.
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And Inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 44 Cliff-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Conolidium Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, SINGLE CLASS 543.—Nov. 14, 1862.
52, 56, 34, 72, 43, 45, 29, 76, 8, 70, 59, 82, 33.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 542.—Nov. 14, 1862.
21, 14, 44, 49, 62, 66, 2, 13, 65, 38, 54, 67, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing orders to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, by J. A. DUREL, No. 149 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S AD. Advertisement on eighth page.

APPLETON'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
J. A. TURNER, PHOTOGRAPHER.
Great Reduction in the price of First-Class
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE.
CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE,
In any style, including the
VIGNETTE,
AT
$3 PER DOZEN.
DUPLICATES $1 50 PER DOZEN.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway
Apply at the Photographic Counter, in the Bookstore.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 30 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY
By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Hall's Yard; Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, BARQUE DAZEE, *Auctioneer, the cargo of the ship Gondar, consisting* of about 1,500 barrels Turpentine.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 332 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 332 6th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

IRVING HOUSE,
BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—ENTRANCE NO. 45, 1220-PL.,
NEW-YORK.
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Accommodations for families and transient guests.
A few desirable family rooms, at modern prices, for the Winter.
GEO. W. HUNT, CHAS. W. NASH,
PROPRIETORS.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Arctic Monogram Album.
See the 24 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lincoln's Splendid Albums. (wood covers, etc.)
543 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

CARD.

Messrs. FIRTH, POND, & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York, in thanking their patrons for former favors, beg to inform them that the temporary inconvenience caused by the late fire on their premises, will be a day or two be removed, when they will be happy to serve them with pianofortes, melodeons, and musical merchandise of all kinds; meanwhile they solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES. Warm your room with the new patent GAS HEATING STOVE.
No dirt, no ashes, no coal to carry.
ECONOMICAL, CHEAP AND PORTABLE.
Made upon new and scientific principles.
Prices $4, $4.25, $10 and $13.
NEW-YORK GAS STOVE WORKS,
Sandforce below Canal street. No. 416 Broadway.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City, the children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices, please call.

P. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 76 and 78 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, and Southampton and Hamburg per steamer ZIMMONIA, and for Ireland and Queenstown per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this Office SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A & B, at 9 A. M.; Stations C and D, at 9½ A. M.; Station E, 9:30 A. M.; Station F and G, 9 o'clock A. M. ABNER WARDMAN, Postmaster.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF The Scalpel, and Consulting and Examining Surgeon, No. 42 6th-st. Office consultations on the diseases of the sexual organs, including Seminal Weakness, private and delicate diseases, radically cured without the knife or the use of Mercury. Office hours from 8 to 2, 5 to 8, and 7 to 9 P. M. Consultation free.

Important Aid to the Sanitary Commission.—Devlin & Dailey's "Lock Stitch" Machine, No. 9 Ann-st., makes the tents and canvas of clothing for the Union Army. It is a great improvement over all previous ones, when taken under consideration. Every tailor and manufacturer of Army clothing should have it at once. Price $40.

WHITE Helmerais—Ladies, CANTRELL, has the best Kid Glove manufactory, and he is undersolling everybody. Kid gloves, No. 512 Broadway. Secure your Kid gloves quickly, every pair warranted, and beautiful, and lasting constant; he sells at his establishment.

Beautiful Carpets Wanted.—We want not to be hurried, but have for 63 cents will be sent well by mail for 63 cents. J. DUNNO, No. 104 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Barrett's Daguerreotypes is that been and changed article for dressing, beautifying, curling, elastic preserving and curling the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Barrett's Gold Pens.—Prize to suit the market. Gold pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 2 Maiden-lane, 1 doz. of holder sent for circular, with reviews of all the gold pens.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLICATION.

The work now commencing under the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA being now in press and shortly to be published, it is proper to state that after the publication has commenced to subscribers of this volume the price will be advanced about one per volume to all future purchasers. This increased price is occasioned necessarily by reason of the advance of paper and materials in the manufacture of the work, as also by the very great expense of the literary labor, much exceeding the estimate under whose first issued our terms to subscribers, five years since. We have faithfully kept to our engagements, giving to the subscribers more than we promised, and we trust those who fail to procure the work during its progress will not regard the increased price as unreasonable.

THE PRESENT PRICE OF THE CYCLOPÆDIA,
(IN THE VARIOUS STYLES OF BINDING)

In Extra Cloth, per volume	$7 00
In Library Leather, per volume	9 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, black, per volume	9 00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per volume	9 00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edged, per volume	9 00
In Full Russia	9 00

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED.
BARRY'S MANUAL OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND PAY.

A MANUAL OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND PAY—Containing the Laws, Forms and Regulations relating to Pensions, Bounty Land, Bounty Money, Pay, Claims for Horses and other Property destroyed, &c., &c., with the Opinions of the Attorneys-General, and the Official Regulations and Decisions pertaining to these subjects. By Gaylord W. Barry. One vol., 12mo, Law Sheep, $2. Will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Opinion of Jacob H. Burnett, Commissioner of Pensions.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH P. BYRNES WILL PREACH [illegible] in the City, under the care of the Committee of the [illegible] meeting at 3 o'clock. Evening, *Will God Cast Off?* [illegible] are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken [illegible] the expense of carrying on these schools.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, [illegible] Assembly Rooms, No. 765 Broadway.—On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. [illegible] B. Abercrombie. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Evening, *Will God Cast Off?* [illegible] Sing by Rev. Robert Ferguson. Prayer-meeting on SATURDAY EVENING. Everybody welcome. Special collection on Sunday evening.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. O. B. Bunsen will preach a sermon at the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. (Entrance Fifth-st.) All are invited. *Men in their Relations to Jesus Christ.* All are invited. Union Devotional Meeting in lower room, Union-st. [illegible] every Thursday evening.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF [illegible] Sabbath-School No. 2, [illegible] Church, Rev. Dr. Burchard's, will be held SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Joseph Hoxie, Rev. [illegible] and others. Friends of the Sabbath-School Missionary Cause are invited to be present.

A SCHOLARS' MEETING AT AN ELEMENTS IN [illegible] Rev. WILLIAM ELVIN BARNES, Pastor of Bethesda Congregational Church, will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SOUTH BROOKLYN—UNION MEETING—in the Congregational Church, corner of Court and President-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to act on the National Fast-day. Addresses will be made by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Walter S. Gairdner, Esq., Rev. G. C. Lorimer, and Chaplain Gurney. All are invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Henry and Remsen-sts. Rev. Dr. Ranson, of Washington, D. C., is expected to preach in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also, the public services of consecration and of ordination of the Rev. T. Bowen Brown, will take place in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services SUNDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and 7½ in the EVENING; the AFTERNOON being for Deaf Mutes. In the EVENING Rev. F. C. Ewer will repeat, by request, the sermon on *War in its Reconciement with the Spirit of Christianity.*

JANES M. E. MISSION—NO. 221 WEST 44TH-st., between 10th and 11th-avs. Rev. Mr. LAAN will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, by request, will preach a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between Lexington and Lexington-avs. The first of a course of lectures on the *Symbolic Character of the Sacred Scriptures*, will be delivered by Rev. ARIEL BOLTON, TOMORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Madison-st., Rev. W. P. HAWKINS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Jesse Pearson at 3 P. M., and Rev. Joseph Hayward at 7½ P. M. Preaching every evening next week, at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

BROTHERHOOD SERMON—THE FIRST OF a series of sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood of this City, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING next by Rev. S. H. Weaver, D. D., in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXTEENTH-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. The premises in Duane-st. have been sold. All Apostolic Churches are invited to join with us in the Apostolic Canon, in bond, on private terms, and the bags Pepper, part at 9½c. @9½c.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, [illegible] who thoroughly understand their duties, intelligent servants, governesses, nurses, housekeepers, [illegible] nurses, whose references will bear the strictest scrutiny, can be [illegible] at MARTIN'S [illegible]

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH EXPERIENCED YOUNG [illegible] family; understands baking and pastry of all kinds; [illegible] excellent cooks and bakers; can give the best [illegible] references as to character and capability from her [illegible] where she has lived 10 and 7 years. Call at No. 1,154 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts., in the rear, two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY [illegible] City or country; she is a competent pastry cook, [illegible] and soups; does the cooking; and can give the best of [illegible] waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages $8 and $9. Call for two days at No. 192 East 2d-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; or would do chamber-work and waiting; has no objection to do general housework; has character of City references from her last employer. Apply at No. 195 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking all kinds of meats and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 30th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, a situation; as cooks will find she [illegible] the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 39 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 302 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 71 Crosby-st., between Spring and Prince.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—An English Protestant woman desires a situation in the above capacity; knows all kinds of fine cooking and baking, also jellies, preserves and blanc mange; would have no objection to do washing; would go to the country. Apply this day and to-morrow, at No. 128 6th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A [illegible] woman wishes a situation in a private family, by an excellent girl, to do chamber-work and waiting, and assist in the fine washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 302 East 26th-st., between 1st and Lexington-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take a situation as plain cook and to wash and iron; can give first-rate reference. Call for two days at No. 2 6th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION is wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and nurse; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands dyeing hair; no objection to travel; best of references. Can be seen at No. 42 West 13th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable woman as child's nurse; can take entire charge of the nursery; willing to make herself generally useful if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 80 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION as wet nurse by a highly respectable Protestant woman, whose baby is five weeks old. Call at No. 49 Christopher-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-aged English person, of education and capability desires an engagement in a first-class family; undoubted references offered. Address for two days WIDOW, Station A, Spring-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and does all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen where she is at present employed, at No. 71 Lexington-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Welsh girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Call, for two days, at No. 113 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation in respectable, quiet family; understands cutting and fitting; ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist in light chamber-work if required; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 37th-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING WANTED by an experienced dressmaker by the day; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at any time by calling at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS MILLINER AND TRIMMER.—WANTED, a situation, in the City or country, by a competent milliner and trimmer, to work and board in the house; references given. Address, for three days, MILLINER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman, an American, wants a situation to keep house for a widow and take charge of children or an infant, or take small children and teach them; is capable of filling either; has been eighteen years in her last place, where she now is, in a family, and prefers a place in the country. Call at No. 218 East 10th-st., near 2d-av., for one week till suited.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or would travel with a lady to Europe or elsewhere; has very good City references. Call or address S. M., No. 11 6th-st., near Bowery, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class laundress, in a private family; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 304 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French starching in all its branches; has lived in best of private families. Apply at No. 61 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SMART AND active girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a competent servant in every respect; is a good cook and baker; first rate washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., this day or Monday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, situation to go to Liverpool or London; will go for the voyage only, to take care of children or wait on a lady, or as companion to a captain's lady; is accustomed to sea traveling. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

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AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business as coachman; is a good and careful driver and experienced groom; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at or address J. B., at P. Trainer's harness store, No. 336 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation; as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. S., No. 304 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man; understands his duty thoroughly, and can give well recommended. Address O. H. W., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family in the country; understands his business thoroughly. Address B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 611 Broadway.

AS FIREMAN-BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION as porter or fireman-boy, a man of long experience; has the best of recommendation from his last employer; is sober and honest. Address E. F., Box No. 20 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a tidy, industrious Protestant girl, as laundress and chambermaid; one who understands her business. Apply before 9 o'clock at No. 45 East 37th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 15. Reference required.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER and ironer; housework, to go some distance from New-York. A German girl preferred; must come well recommended. Inquire at No. 48 West 20th-st.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN WANTED; (a single colored man preferred;) must be well versed in horses and understand his business. Apply at No. 261 Grand-st.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A DRY GOODS store; must have good handwriting, good reference; make application in your own handwriting, giving name, residence and reference; salary first year $50. Address A. S. C. & Co., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—TO ASSIST IN THE OFFICE of a foreign commission hardware merchant. One from from a public school preferred. Address Box No. 1,060 New-York Post-office, with letter from teacher.

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[illegible] WANTED—TWO BOYS, 14 YEARS OF age, to work in a machine shop. Apply to [illegible] No. 164 Times Office, giving references and [illegible]

A GIRL—WANTED A WAITER TO GO TO [illegible] with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply at [illegible]

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REFERENCES: E. C. Van Norman, Ed. N. Y. Times; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.

S. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 765 Broadway.

MRS. M. MINE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS, No. 24 WEST 16TH-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Chevrand; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal music stores, and at No. 38 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 37 West 20th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 594 Broadway.

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PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 4. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. Terms, $50 per annum. Circulars at the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH [illegible] will be ready for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

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LONG ISLAND INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifteenth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

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MR. GEO. G. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 370 and 372 Fourth-st., will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Elizabeth, N. J. Terms, $150 per year. For circulars, address A. B., WIKANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,102 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

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AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN teach the English branches, such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry and botany, the rudiments of French; also, Latin and Greek, and all the studies usually taught in schools, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. References from families and schools where she has taught before, and from the Principal of the Union Institute, No. 3 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, where a letter may be addressed.

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A (College graduate) wants a situation in a private family or school, in or near this City preferred. Teaches classics, English and mathematics. Would take board in exchange. Address J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

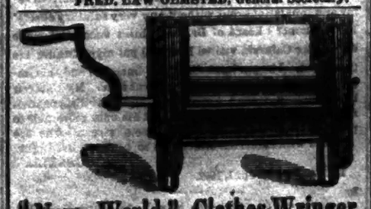
A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, would like to exchange music lessons for French or German with a native of one of these countries, who has experience in teaching. Apply at No. 36 Bearman-place, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and many, if not most of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transported by the mail, are much better, larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dearbought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. Hitherto when about to be in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the lights and the dinners are missed. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whom philanthropic kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.



"New World" Clothes-Wringer.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN WRINGERS

It is self-adjusting, wringing handkerchiefs or bedquilts without any change. The SILVER MEDAL of the NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was awarded to the "NEW WORLD" at the Fair at Rochester, Oct. 1, 1862. It is adapted to Hotel use or of private families. Read the following testimonial:

MESSRS. HAINES & PELL:

GENTLEMEN: We have used the "New World" Clothes-Wringer in our establishment, and find it the most EFFICIENT, SIMPLE and DURABLE of the various machines that we have seen, and cheerfully recommend it as the perfection of wringers. Yours, &c.

S. LEGAND & CO.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the United States. A liberal discount to clubs. FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, by

HAINES & PELL, PROPRIETORS, NO. 97 CORTLANDT-STREET, N. Y.

J. B. GREENMAN, (Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES: Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co., Thomas H. Pelle, John F. Mason.

AUCTION SALES

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 18 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSE-KEEPERS AND PARTIES IN WANT OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS, [illegible] PRESENTON'S SALE.

A. G. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 11½ o'clock, a large and costly collection of parlor furniture, the finest and most elegant ever exhibited in this country. The collection consists of rich and elegant rosewood suites in satin brocatel, plain brocatel, and plain damask, solid rosewood centre tables, marble tops, pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, with a beautiful and unique collection of rosewood, gilt wood and parlor ornaments, all imported by the present owner; also, superb rosewood chamber furniture, [illegible] beds and bedding, [illegible] dining furniture, rich cut and crystal cut glass, French china, ivory cutlery, silverware, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

GRANGER COMB, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway: Superb parlor suites of various kinds and of the best manufacture; chamber, library and dining-room suites; rosewood etageres, console-tables, side-boards, extension dining tables, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. N. B.—At private sale, superb carved rosewood, nearly new; also, several new rockaways.

E. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.—Sale A large catalogue of valuable original oil-paintings, by the late REMBRANDT PEALE, with engravings, penny-pieces and other works of art, comprising the effects of the studio of this eminent artist, will be sold without reserve on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut, above 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Included in the catalogue are the duplicate of R. Peale's original portrait of Gen. Washington, painted in 1824, also copies by the artist of the portraits of Washington by G. W. Peale, (1772,) by Pine, (1781,) Stuart's first, (1795,) Trumbull's, (1792,) and Stuart's second, (1796,) and one of Mrs. Washington by C. W. Peale.

Also, a private collection of a gentleman removing from the city, painted to order, including works of Rothermel, Church, Wimner, Paul Weber, Sussman, Conner, Bonfield, Hirsh, and other eminent artists.

Catalogues from various models to accompany the sale will be received by the auctioneers, free of charge. The paintings can be seen at the Academy, three days previous to the sale, free. Catalogues may be had at Williams & Co., No. 252 Broadway.

M. THOMAS & SON, Auctioneers. Philadelphia.

ANDREW H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange auction-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BY ORDER ADMINISTRATRIX OF MOSES TUCKER, DECEASED.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED [illegible]

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S [illegible]

$100 REWARD PAID TO ANY PERSON [illegible]

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 16 DUANE-ST., [illegible]

HAYMOND ON DISEASES OF THE [illegible]

RUSSIAN BITH—NO. 2 [illegible]

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS [illegible]

SCORES OF GRATEFUL [illegible]

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—[illegible]

A TRAVELER, LATELY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, [illegible]

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATION—DR. [illegible]

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "[illegible]

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED [illegible]

SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, being the second day of December, 1862.

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.

A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.

An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.

Six COUNCILMEN in each Senatorial District.

One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.

One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.

Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owners or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flag-stone footways, Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues (in connection with the sewer in said street). The lots and parcels of land such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement, New-Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. M. NEILL, JACOB T. OAKLEY, Board of Assessors. WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 4, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. WALLER, Committee on Fire Departments.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of chamber furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 217 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND furniture for cash. Address EUGENE, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the People for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misapprehension is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from control of the Commission. Of late years, the million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in the vicinity of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, so far as practicable, the due application of the contributions. The Commission declines to receive articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, being one of its necessary objects to engage the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism to the Rebellion. It is also the mission of Sanitary supplies to heal a breach of the work of the Commission. It employs the most practical means which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, to relieve their sights under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander H. Shiras, U. S. A.; Rev. C. C. Foot, U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D., U. S. Army; Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D.; Gen. G. Ewen, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Nicholas Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Gen. F. Strong; Horace Binney, Jr.; Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of portable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Women's Central Relief Association, No. 10 24-st., Corner Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 4 Bond-street, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

WINTER FASHIONS.—SAYS YOU SEE the first number of MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, it is acknowledged to be the most elegant Fashion Magazine ever issued. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker should have a copy. Only 25 cents. The three full-sized patterns are worth more than twice its cost alone.

DELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE.—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and secured for shipment to the South. Warranted sound and sweet for any time up to the middle of March. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Exchange Building, Dock-st., New-York. E. A. C. LINCK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. CRAIGHEAD, Surrogate of the County of Kings, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 1 Clarkson-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the ninth day of January next. Dated July 10, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of James Vanderbilt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 2 Liberty-st., New-York.

ANDREW H. COFFIN, Administrator.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE HERALD of the morning has given a full account of the cures effected by the application of Electricity and Galvanism, as now prepared and applied by Dr. ALFRED SHEW, Electro-Medical Institute, No. 3 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at ALABASTRINE WORKS, No. 419 East 10th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Mantels can be in very out of the country. Our [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—SIX OR EIGHT HORSES WILL BE [illegible] in exchange for a farm near the City. Apply to E. VALLY (Kil.), No. 1 Mercer-st.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL LOAN.

7.30 BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for THIRTEEN MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, ($13,420,550,) being the whole amount of THIRTY-YEARS' BONDS authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. These Bonds will be of the issue of Oct. 1, 1862, and will have the Coupon due April 1, 1863, attached. The accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1862, to date of payment, will be required to be paid in Gold Coin or in United States Legal Tender Notes. Offers for any amount not less than one hundred dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

TEN PER CENT. of each amount offered must be deposited with the ASSISTANT TREASURER, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All proposals for amounts of less than $100 not accepted, will be immediately returned to the officers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES—the original of which he will deliver to the officer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the issue of 1862, commonly called "Five-Twenties," recently issued at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and established by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The Registered Bonds are issued in sums of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and will be payable on the 1st of May and November, in Coin, at the Office of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present rate, from date of subscription, there will be eight months' interest due on the payment of Interest on the Principal, which, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, amounts to 4 per cent. Subscribers will receive the Bonds, with the coupon for

[illegible] IN TROUBLE ON THE WAR.

We are glad to see that a translation of the Paris correspondence sketch of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac is about to be published. Its writers, of course, substantially in the interest of Gen. McClellan, as all honest men must be, [illegible] which they are established [illegible] Pamphlets [illegible] the highest [illegible] which [illegible] a more [illegible] the turning point of the war.

We receive from this interesting brochure the [illegible] passages, in which the Parisian [illegible] as to the tendency and possible [illegible]

[illegible] Object in consideration of this re-[illegible] the character of the American [illegible] Look one own, and the dif-[illegible] which they are established [illegible] my [illegible] This paper has often [illegible] the land has never been [illegible] Southern people. I have sought [illegible] Northern people, I believe [illegible] to follow the grand [illegible] Union. I further [illegible] of this [illegible] which of the two parties in this [illegible] Lincoln is certain—the un-[illegible] against Richmond is [illegible] of blood—it [illegible] the most [illegible] the return to the old [illegible]

[illegible] Southern States are free [illegible] Southern States would be [illegible] Union would be reestablished—only the form of the [illegible] would rule it. The pacification and fraternization [illegible] Proposed [illegible] would be considered [illegible] Ever [illegible] Union would have some the less certain [illegible] Only it would be [illegible]

If the Southern lines were to be definitively broken [illegible] North and South, it could only seem to [illegible] Union [illegible] Now the North [illegible] Each of them would have an eye solely [illegible] with the Southern Confederacy [illegible] more closely united by the power [illegible] Ever [illegible] shown her [illegible] a grand prestige, and would exer-[illegible] which always belongs to success [illegible] Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia, but [illegible] would become the [illegible] of all her foreign commerce. English iron [illegible] Pennsylvania. Why [illegible] would not decline to [illegible] Union, would not decline to [illegible] Southern States are free [illegible] Southern States would be [illegible] Union would be reestablished—only the form of the [illegible] would rule it. The pacification and fraternization [illegible] Proposed [illegible] would be considered [illegible] Ever [illegible] Union would have some the less certain [illegible] Only it would be [illegible]

[illegible] Union was a commercial people, furnishing Europe with articles of indispensable necessity, and at the same time a market for its products. It was [illegible] to everybody, and it really is [illegible] to peace. The new Union would [illegible] The New Union was liberal and pacific—[illegible] the spirit of progress, and would [illegible] other means of conciliation, but war and [illegible]

Such would be, in our judgment, the results of a [illegible] if it were to take place. If, on the [illegible] the struggle between the two parties should be continued, some bitter feeling of another kind [illegible] Government might decree the immediate [illegible] of Slavery, and even be driven to employ a [illegible] way, in arming the slaves against [illegible] but this idea, besides being in itself [illegible] unfortunate, would be damaging to those [illegible] to it, for it would create in the [illegible] of the North divisions preferable rather than [illegible] to abolitionists.

[illegible] which looks as in the [illegible] which the friends of Amer-[illegible] liberty and humanity may rejoice. With the [illegible] Blockaded as they are [illegible] recognized by [illegible] they had hoped for recognition of the [illegible] Revolution, believing that would [illegible] a powerful antagonism on the [illegible] of the old Union. This triumph has not been [illegible] and the reconciliation, which then seemed [illegible] is now hardly expected. I am [illegible] who hope from this that the National cause is lost. Connected with those of this faith, the resources of the North are far from being exhausted. And who knows how much, in a day of peril, the energy of a free people, fighting for the right and for humanity, can accomplish?

—The local editor of the Auburn Advertiser, Wm. F. Robinson, has been elected to the Assembly from that city.

—Gen. Heintzelman has returned to St. Louis. He has no immediate expectation of taking an active command.

STATE CHANGES IN MOTION.

The search of the Democrats and the Abolitionists for candidates—The Comptrollership—The Corporation Counsel—The Conflicting Claims of Their Respective Friends.

The State election and its results are longer remaining the subjects and goal of our local politicians. The most casual class of citizens has turned its attention to ascertaining who shall be the nominees for party favor and support at the next Charter election. This, the reader is aware, comes off on the first Tuesday in December. There are to be chosen a Comptroller in place of Hermon T. Haws; a Corporation Counsel in place of George C. Bookman; Aldermen for the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Aldermanic Districts; a full Board of Councilmen, (twenty-four—six from each Senatorial District;) one School Commissioner, one School Inspector, and two School Trustees in each Ward. The best of the contests, both for Republicans and Democrats, await the determination of the factions of the latter as to whether they will unite, and to what extent they will unite for the canvass, it being generally conceded that the Democrats will scarcely elect whatever candidate they put upon.

The Comptrollership is the chief object of interest, and next to it is the office of Corporation Counsel. The former is a very important and high-salaried position, with a good deal of important patronage, and so does it the latter, too. The Corporation Counsel receives $10,000 per year from the City and $2,500 per year from the County, and has such good opportunities for perquisites that it is estimated his income must reach $20,000 a year. The Comptroller receives $6,000 per year, has control of the Tax-office and a good deal of patronage, of which a considerable proportion cannot be defined, as it accrues incidentally in the course of business; and has, also, the appointment of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The struggle for the nomination for Comptroller, of which the Times formerly gave a sketch, yet continues; but it has since undergone some changes, and therefore presents new phases now. In Tammany Hall Alderman Boole appears to be master of the position, having out-generaled the Genet and Connolly factions so far as to obtain control of the organizations of the Wards, including Genet's own Ward, (the Twelfth,) in addition to the ascendency he claimed in the General Committee, (at the time of the former Tribune sketch of the contest of the Aldermanic factions,) and which, it is now conceded he undoubtedly has. The difficulty in the way of his success, however, is the forming of a satisfactory union with Mozart. The late coalition is considered ended, it having been only an agreement for the general election. From its success it was supposed that a further union for the Charter election would be an easy matter, but this does not appear to be the case. A permanent union of the City Democracy appears not to have been taken into consideration by Tammany, whose leaders probably supposed that a nominal union that would defeat the Republican candidate for Comptroller, with the nomination for Corporation Counsel thrown in, as the balance for either side, would readily be assented to by Mozart. The Tammanyites seem not to have suspected what outsiders foresaw—that the crafty ex-Mayor would agree to full fellowship with her brawny and perhaps to the Chieftaincy in the "Great Wigwam."

The first part of this programme is now offered to Tammany by Fernando Wood. The fear of the possible fulfillment of the other portion of it, makes her balk at the idea. She is to give her answer to the proposition on next Monday.

Meanwhile, a review of the field of local politics, in respect to the two leading offices, may interest those who are not familiar with the great political machines that make and the "slates" and decide the fortunes of aspirants to public office.

Boole is as confident of the indorsement of Mozart as he is of the nomination of Tammany, although the last move of the Ex-Mayor and Congressman-elect, is not interpreted as being favorable to him. Boole is an unceasing worker, however, and it is impossible to decide now what he will not accomplish for himself. On the other hand, it is said that Mozart will disappoint him—that Mozart is not harmonious. Her leader is bent on a permanent union with Tammany, perhaps with a "single eye" to the Mayoralty. Sheriff Lynch and his Deputy, Thomas H. Fearon, Gustave G. Genet, the present Corporation Attorney, Benjamin Ray, Chairman of the General Committee, and Ex-Governor of the Almshouse, P. G. Mosher, disagree with Fernando on this subject. They are proud of their party and exult in its strength. They wish for no merging alliance with their old adversary till a message of invitation shall come from the "Great Wigwam." They are willing, however, to consent to an occasional clasping of hands for mutual advantages, but not for anything that looks like feeling the way for a fusion with the old organization. They want Genet to be made Corporation Counsel, and to do this they will help Tammany make a Comptroller, letting the nominees for the minor offices run independently of each other; or they will make Richard O'Gorman, of Tammany, (who already has the nomination of the "People's party,) Corporation Counsel, and a man of their own Comptroller. Jesse R. Hackett, a lawyer of ability and integrity, and who was formerly Corporation Counsel of San Francisco, has the favor for Corporation Counsel as a second choice. If Tammany should accede to the proposition of Fernando, of course Mozart will speedily become so indistinguishably blended with her old enemy that this ellipse will be lost sight of.

The real move of Fernando for consolidation Mozart fears and Tammany dreads the success of just now, as it would create much trouble about the division of the committees and the way they should have in "fixing" the arrangements for an equilibration of the patronage they have now at their respective commands. It seems as if there were no other course for poor old Tammany than to receive to her arms the returning prodigal, despite of her misgivings about his getting the upper hand in the management of the household, after he is welcomed to it. Tammany is coy, notwithstanding the direct appeal of the Ex-Mayor for a cordial embrace and general forgiveness and reconciliation. She will not yield readily to the admittance on who now manifests an eager desire to support her in her old age and decrepitude. She perhaps will prefer him another trial of his devotion on the question of electing a Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, and not receive him and his progeny into full favor till the election of a new General Committee takes place.

Mozart—at least that portion of the party that is represented by the before-mentioned clique—wants union only for "big things" and great occasions. Therefore she is willing only to contence for the election of Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, and she is doubtful which she might make choice of. The Tammany leaders have acted with a confidence that a coalition would be made, and that they knew which of the two leading offices they would have. Her leaders long ago chose the Comptrollership for their share. Hence Alderman Boole and Senator Connolly have maneuvered to secure it. The friends of the latter do not give up the chase, and say that "Slippery Dick" can get another nomination, if he fails in obtaining this, and run and win, the same as he defeated Cramer last year. Mr. Connolly already has the nomination of the Jeffersonian Democracy.

Other aspirants are quietly but persistently working, who may yet come out best in the race. Police Justice Cornell, whose term of office will expire next year, is anxious to be the Tammany nominee for Comptroller. He is undoubtly a strong candidate for the nomination, as he has the majority of the Conference Committee of the two parties in his favor now. The Genet faction—that is, the office-holders in place by his favor—all labor unremittingly for Senator Connolly.

Supervisor John E. Develin is another candidate for the Tammany nomination for Comptroller. He has a host of friends, and probably fewer enemies than any of the other aspirants for the position. If he should succeed in getting the nomination, his friends would feel certain everything is therefore with the election fair and equally pretty sure to his favor.

The Abolitionists, it is supposed, will nominate Mr. Haws for reelection. His only hope of success is a divided democracy. If they cannot be divided, he probably would poll many of their votes, being regarded as a Conservative Abolitionist. Maurice B. Brown, who is quite prominent in the party, who was once a candidate for Congress, and who was, until recently, on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. Haws, for some reason or other now sets himself against him. Mr. Brown asserts that he will endeavor to run a strong Republican against Haws if he shall be in the field. It is said that Haws' friends are working for him most determinedly, and say that he must be reelected. To accomplish this fixed purpose no stone will be left unturned. Extraordinary stories are circulating in regard to the efforts making for him. It is charged that Haws' friends are trying to help Senator Conkling, and that they will keep him in the field with that view. This is the story of one faction, but some are unable to discern the reason in it that others seem to see. Another story, and from another source, is, that some of Haws' partisan friends have succeeded in creating disaffection in some of the Democratic Ward organizations; but at the enormous expenditure of over $100,000. This seems fabulous; but coupled with the reputed (and exaggerated) pecuniary advantages of the Comptrollership to a partisan leader and his friends, the story is credited by some and doubted by others. It is recorded here as one of the vagaries, if not one of the facts, associated with the increasing excitement of the partisans in gain the Comptrollership.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Bellini's grand tragic opera of "Norma" was revived here last evening to a house that made us forget that the work has seen the day of its greatest popularity, and is now, unjustly and almost sacrilegiously, voted slow. Mme. Lozier (nee Wehrens, an American, as our readers who can recall the last decade of opera will remember,) made her *début* as *Norma*, and was supported in the contralto part by the new and favorite *prima donna*, Mlle. Mozart. During the interval of seven years that has elapsed since Mme. Lozier was last heard in public, she has made the tour of Europe, and obtained a reputation which we can now estimate at its just value in the principal opera houses there. She returns to us fresher than when she left, with a method vastly improved and a style at once large and lyrically dramatic. The vastness of the Academy imposes a severe tax on the voice of the singer, and we should be lending ourselves to a fiction if we said that Mme. Lozier makes us utterly forget this circumstance. Nevertheless her voice is fuller and richer than any other soprano of American origin we have yet heard on the stage, and its genuine quality—the true soprano *spiegato*—enables the *artiste* to make her best effects in a way that the most distant listener can appreciate. There was no lack of appreciation last night; the house applauded every well-known *morceau* with enthusiasm, but the greatest treat was undoubtedly to that limited number who knew what constitutes art, and who had, in consequence, the pleasure of fully recognizing Mme. Lozier's great ability. The soft charm of a fine fresh voice, added to consummate skill of execution, and rare elegance of style, left really nothing to be desired. We cannot think of a singer who has created a more profound impression. Mme. Lozier suggests so much that may be said, but general commendation is the adequate form in which to express it. The lady must be pronounced the best of our native *prima donnas*. We hope that the threat of her early departure for Europe will be speedily withdrawn, in view of a triumph and a recognition so complete.

Mlle. Mozart, as *Adalgisa*, displayed the splendor of her voice once more, but was hardly equal to the technical difficulties of the *rôle*. Time and study will correct this. It was an absolute feast to hear two such fresh charming voices in the same opera. Signor Maccaferri, as *Pollio*, and Signor Susini as *Prosero* were acceptable—the last-named artist being in fine voice, and singing with grand emphasis. The entire performance, we may add, was smooth, and above the average. Signor Muzio presided in the orchestra.

Operatic Matinée.—Mr. Grau gives the first matinée of the season to-day, and dedicates it to Madame Guerrabella. The opera selected for the occasion is "Il Trovatore," in which the lady made so marked a success on Wednesday last. If the weather be fine—the Heavens determine the success of things of this kind—there will, undoubtedly, be a fashionable and thronged attendance. To avoid, as far as possible, any undue crowding, Mr. Grau allows his patrons to secure their seats without extra charge

A PLEA FOR CAVALRY.

Lecture by Major H. Robinson at Cooper Institute.

Major H. Robinson, in compliance with a request from Mayor Opdyke, Dr. Bellows, and others, lectured at Cooper Institute last evening, on the necessity of furnishing the Government with a more efficient cavalry force than we have now in the field. Commencing with a rapid sketch of the relations of science and art to war, and an allusion to the imperative necessity of the cavalry arm of the service to prosecute a successful war, Major Robinson passed to a running review of the progress of various nations in the use of cavalry, from the time of the first regularly organized troops of the Greeks to the terrible destruction of the Roman army by the light and heavy artillery of Hannibal, who killed forty thousand and captured thirty thousand out of an army of eighty thousand Romans. He showed how the Romans profited by this lesson, and were enabled in their turn to master the world. He depicted the daring achievements of the Hungarian cavalry, and drew a thrilling picture of the sacrifices which had been made by the Italian Republics, on account of their culpable neglect of cavalry. "In comparison with cavalry," he said, "rifled cannon and Minie muskets are but as naught." He narrated the achievements of the Milanese cavalry in their contest with the troops of Rassator, and the daring charge of the Cohorts of Death—a handful of devoted cavalry, who succeeded in capturing the royal standard, disorganizing the army, and compelling Frederick to flee for his life. He spoke of the terrible battle which decided the contest between Louis of Bavaria and Frederick of Austria, when 4,000 knights were slain. He related the interesting story of the retreat of the English commander Harcwood, in the fifteenth century, with 6,000 of his cutthroats, although confined on an island by the Italian commander. Although the first work on cavalry tactics is attributed to Charles the Bold, in 1445, there can be no doubt that works of the kind were written as long ago as forty years previous. Maj. Robinson sketched the progress of the cavalry service in Europe, especially of the English and French. He said that the aged soldier was very apt to be averse to the development of any military arm other than that by which he gained renown, but, that he would be quite surely defeated in his first great war by his younger adversary, whose genius might consist merely of a due appreciation of the lessons of military history, and of availing himself of those teachings without regarding them as innovations. Maj. Robinson detailed the masterly manner in which Napoleon handled his cavalry, and his divisions of his cavalry into three kinds. First, fifteen regiments of heavy cavalry; second, thirty regiments of lancers and dragoons, and third, forty regiments of hussars and chasseurs.

The Major also sketched the achievements of the Arab and Cossack cavalry, quoting the tribute to the latter which was paid by Gen. Marmont. At Waterloo an entire division of French infantry broke and abandoned thirty pieces of artillery at the sight of but two regiments of British cavalry. In the British army one-ninth was cavalry in 1840. In Russia one-quarter of the army is cavalry. Of the Prussian standing army one-seventh is cavalry; of the first landwehr one-fifth is cavalry, and of the second landwehr one-sixth is cavalry. Of the Prussian corps d'armée one-fourth is cavalry. Of the present French army one-eight is cavalry. The present Austrian army has one-fourth cavalry. The present British and Prussian armies are one-sixteenth cavalry. In some of the armies of Europe has cavalry been neglected. Yet we find that of the 219,000 men sent to the war from New-York State, only one-twentieth are cavalry. Our lack of cavalry is a source of sneering and contempt of our army among European officers. They say we have no effective force. The rebels cannot be subjugated unless our great deficiency in cavalry is remedied. Major Robinson spoke of the effective cavalry raids of the rebels, showing how they tended to scatter our infantry and demoralize our troops, and how by raising our artillery, improvement in fire arms and fire-clubs, we had overlooked an effective arm of warfare of which our enemies had seen fit to avail themselves.

Major Robinson demonstrated that in case of war with England or France, we might learn that a cavalry force would be our only force. Gunboats would be useless against the ironclads of Europe, and our land forces would be cut to pieces by the cavalry of our foes. He showed how the Government could raise a cavalry force, and adapt horses of other kinds to cavalry purpos